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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL XXI NO 137 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

SUBHAS-PATEL CRUSADE AGAINST MAHATMA

Out Of The Gloaming.

Lord Brabourne "stressed the importance of giving Indians more o less what they wanted with a few safeguards." But rather less than more. That's how we feel towards our own creditors.

* * * *

Churchill stresses the importance of giving less and taking more. Is there a curious connection between his ancestry and the old English doggerel.

"The fault of the Dutch
"Is giving too little
"And asking too much.

* * * *

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya (who will be known in England as "Wot cheer!" for short) went off on Saturday to give evidence before the R. T. C.—sorry. J. P. C.—full of bright ideas, one of which is that Englishmen and Indians should both give of their best to the country. Just think of the mental strain required to produce this brainy thought!

* * * *

You can get some idea of the intellectual power brought to bear for the occasion when we tell you that Sir T. V. had to use nearly 200 words to bring this point out with the fullest platitudinous force, before going on board and settling down to tiffin with the glow of a virtuous deed conscientiously performed.

* * * *

We are told that three Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoners sentenced to transportation for life have been brought to Madras, and are understood to be under orders of transfer to the Andamans. These are being hurried to the spot to fill recently created vacancies.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare was proud of being called a cow by his friend Mr. Churchill and said that with its ruminating habits and slow methods a cow might make some progress along the road. On the other hand it might turn and go back the wrong way.

* * * *

Sir Samuel, however, hopes to muddle through, as all his predecessors have done, for Dr. Keith says it is the British national habit. These bovine habits which cannot be cured, have to be endured.

* * * *

"Sir Purshotamdas Gives a Shock to Hoare" says a headline in his organ. He has been giving so many rude shocks to Indians that it will not do much harm if Hoare gives him a shock in return.

* * * *

But it is strange that he should speak of Indians being humiliated in the eyes of the world, by being appointed on the Consultative Committee to the W. E. C. delegation. Is it any more humiliating than being appointed to the I.P.C.

* * * *

Prof. Barriedale Keith complains that Indian aspirations are being met by assurances. Not much harm done surely, since India has been fed on them for last 150 years. We don't mind a bit.

* * * *

The Captain of the English Mail, asked why she was sailing at 11 p.m. instead of 1 p.m. courteously explained to an "Evening News" representative that it was because she was late. We thought so.

* * * *

He was further good enough to state that there was no trouble with the machinery and the ship had been doing exceedingly well on the voyage from Australia. The ship's just late that's all there is to it. Don't she belong to the P. & O.? What's the fuss about?

* * * *

After all, the "Moldavia" is a well-tried, seaworthy old tub, with years of good service behind her, trudging across the world without any undue haste. Of course, she'd create a titter on the Atlantic run. But this ain't the Atlantic and she belongs to the P. and O.

* * * *

Retired I.C.S.: "Whenever I start to take about my India days I am reminded of the time——"

Bored Fellow Club Member: "Quite! Well, it's nearly midnight now."

BOSE TALKS OF BLUNDER AND SURRENDER OF CONGRESS

Sees No Prospect Of Peace & Raises War Cry

MAXTON OFFERS SUPPORT TO EXTREMIST MOVE

LONDON, June 10.

Strong criticism of the past leadership of the Indian National Congress was voiced by sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in his presidential address read at the Political Conference of Indians in London.

Mr. Bose stated that as political fighters they had been neither sufficiently militant nor sufficiently diplomatic. If the Delhi Pact of 1931 was a blunder, the surrender of May 1933 was a calamity of the first magnitude. By suspending the Civil Disobedience Movement at a critical hour, the work, suffering and sacrifice of the nation of the last 13 years were virtually undone.

COMPROMISE IMPOSSIBLE.

Discussing the future policy, Mr. Bose maintained that compromise between Britain and India was impossible because there was no community of interests. He urged Indians to rule out for ever the prospect of periodical compromises and urged the adoption of another fight for freedom on a bigger and more extensive scale, intellectual and practical preparation for which must be scientific and must rest on objective foundations.

OPPOSED TO FEDERATION.

With reference to the White Paper Mr. Bose said that the proposed Federation with Princes was an impossible and unacceptable proposition. He would certainly work for the federation of Indian people but he did not accept the proposals to substitute princes for the official bloc in the legislatures.—Reuters.

MAXTON'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, June 11.

Mr. Maxton, Member of the House of Commons, London, welcomed the extrn Political Conference in Chandra Bose and Mr. Fatemist move by Sjt. Subhas would support these two leel stating that the I. L. P. always supported Gandhiji.aders just as their party had speaking at the third India—Reuter.

GANDHIJI IMPROVES

Drinks More Milk & Takes Pomegranate And Orange Juice

POONA, June 11.

Mahatma Gandhi maintains his improvement. He took about five pounds of milk to-day and hopes to increase this by one pound per day upto ten pounds, if possible He takes oranges and pomegranate juice. The daily message is continued.

Gandhiji commenced his weekly day of silence at twelve noon to-day.

Mrs. Naidu continues to be ill, though she is stated to be slightly better this evening.—A.P.

Condition Quite Natural Says "C. R."

POONA, June 11.

Gandhiji is showing signs of improvement since yesterday. His weight, which was decreased by about three pounds in the course of the last few days, has to-day increased by one pound. He is still not strong enough to move out of the bed.

Mr. Rajagopalchari who saw Gandhiji after a week to-day stated that Gandhiji was not so well as he had expected him to be but his present conditions was quite natural.—A. P.

MISS LAXMI AT PARNAKUTI

Wedding Will Take Place On 16th

POONA, June 11.

Miss Laxmi Rajgopalchari, who is to wed Mr. Devdas Gandhi, arrived here this morning accompanied by her father, brother and sister. They were received at the station by Mr. Mahadev Desai and others.

It is now definitely understood that the wedding will take place on the 16th at Parnakuti in Gandhiji's presence.

The party later visited Gandhiji.—A. P.

Delegations Flock To London On Eve Of World E. Conference

Nations Long For Settlement Of War Debts, But U. S. Men Think Otherwise

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 11.

Invasion of London virtually completed to-day by the ceremonial atmosphere all day long with the arrival and formal reception of numerous delegations for the World Economic Conference. Delegations already ensconced spent the day sight-seeing, golfing or engaged in preparatory work. Americans are among the last-named. They reiterated that they would not touch War Debts question which would continue to be handled through Washington. Japanese, hitherto the only Delegation that hazard a guess of the duration of the Conference, declare, they expect to remain in London until the middle of August.

Most interesting of to-day's new-comers were Germans, French, Belgian and Austrian. Von Neurath was unwilling to discuss details, but said Germany badly needed good results and, therefore, was willing to co-operate to the utmost. Interest displayed in the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Dolfuss, the dimunitive figure known as "Little Napoleon," gives an account of the manner wherein he is single-handedly standing against German Nazis.

Bulgarian ex-Premier Malinoff put the programme in a nutshell declaring that they wanted abolition, reparations and debts, suppression of commercial restrictions, and increase in price of agricultural products. Mr. Conolly (Irish Free State) who is not too hopeful of concrete results, said Mr. De Valera will not attend the Conference unless "something vital arose."

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIER

(Special Cable).

MOSCOW, June 11.

The American airman, Mattern, flying solo, round the world, landed at Kharbarovsky at 12-20 a. m. (G.M.T.) after the eighth day of flight from New York. He is two days behind the Post and Gatty's record time for the same distance.

MUCH DEPENDS ON ECONOMIC TALKS

American Secretary Of State's High Hopes

RUGBY, June 11.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, in an interview last night, expressed confidence that, the World Economic Conference could by methods of consultations and collaboration interpret the complicated problems and offer remedies far more effectively than it could have done by separate action. If there was not enough statesmanship in the Conference to make substantial progress in dealing with the economic evils of the world, that would, he said, be very sad in the history of the present generation.

He emphasised the urgent need for removing impediments and obstructions to the World Trade, which could be divided into two groups, firstly the trade barrier, including the excessive tariffs and embargos etc., and secondly, the currency depreciation and the exchange restrictions and monetary insecurity generally.

The Conference must visualise the entire picture to grasp every phase of the essential conditions to recovery. Above all, it must give an example of team-work.—B.O.W.

JAPS ARRIVE

To Take Part In Economic Conference

RUGBY, June 11.

The Japanese Delegation, headed by Viscount Ishia, arrived yesterday. Viscount Ishia said, it was the Japanese desire to contribute her share towards the success of the Conference. Although compelled to withdraw from the League of Nations, she was following no isolationist policy. Her traditional co-operation with other nations remained unchanged.—B.O.W.

NEGOTIATE WITH GANDHIJI

Mr. Navalrai To Urge Govt. To Restore Peace

QUESTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY

Mr. G. P. Singh Asks About Alleged Police Outrages At Calcutta

SIMLA, June 10.

The presence of Assembly members in Simla in connection with the Committee on disabled soldiers' pensions has been partly responsible for a large number of questions on several topics being sent into the Assembly department. Most of them are in the names of Messrs. Gayaprasad Singh, S. S. Mitra and Lalchand Navalrai.

ALLEGED POLICE OUTRAGES.

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter published in the Amrita Bazar Patrika dated 3rd June from Mr. F. C. Bancroft, addressed to His Excellency Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, concerning the alleged police outrages committed in the Calcutta Congress session?

Has the writer of this letter been examined in the course of any enquiry and does the official report of the happenings bear out the writer's statement? Are Government prepared to place a copy of the official report in this connection on the table?

Will the Government kindly state the circumstances under which Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has been interned in Ranchi and the conditions imposed upon him?

Are government in possession of any information to show that Japan contemplates to establish mills and factories in India? If so what section if any is proposed to be taken in the matter? Will government kindly state what section if any has been taken since the passage of Anti-Dumping Bill into law?

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai in his questions wishes the removal of restrictions on Mr. Jayramdas Daulatram, who is confined to his native place and cannot leave without police permission.

In another question he refers to Gandhiji's fast and urge on Government to restore peace in the country by negotiations with Gandhiji.

A resolution by Mr. Maswood Ahmed recommends the abolition of export duty especially on items 3 and 4 of the third schedule of the Indian Tariff Act.—A.P.

"RANPURA" TRAGEDY

Bank Accountant Falls Overboard Liner

MISHAP IN MIDSEA

Body Of J. H. Bailey Recovered 350 Miles South Of Suez, Bombay-Ward

LONDON, June 11.

Aden—Mr. John Howard Bailey, Bank Accountant of Skegby, Nottinghamshire, and the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, fell overboard liner the "Ranpura" bound for Bombay 350 miles south of the Suez. The drowned body was recovered.—Reuter.

"BOMBS" IN U. P. VILLAGE

Police Discover Four Packets Containing Sulphur Etc

CAWNPORE, June 10.

Four small packets, which, according to the police, are bombs, were recovered in the village of Amour, Ghatampur Pargana, where only the other day two bombs exploded in a goldsmith's house injuring two goldsmiths. The packets were discovered by Pandit Chunial, Station Officer, in a locked house, lying embedded in dried flowers. One person, Devicharan, has been arrested. The police declare that the packets contained potash, sulphur, glass splinters, iron pieces and shoe nails.

Vigorous investigation is in progress.—A.P.

NEURATH TO LEAD

RUGBY, June 11.

Berling messages state that Baron Von Neurath, the Foreign Minister, will head the German Delegation, which will also include Dr. Schacht of Reichbank.—B.O.

ALWAR'S PARTING MESSAGE

On the eve of departure for Europe, the Maharajah of Alwar has issued the following statement:—"Under the protection of my beloved Shri Ram and under his grace I am sailing for Europe to-morrow by S.S. "Victoria." So much has appeared in the press regarding Alwar recently that one point I wish to make clear to my friends and people is that I am going to England as declared by me as long ago as 1929 principally for recuperation and rest, which I need after every four years.

So far by the grace of Shri Ram there are no restrictions in regard to my return to India, though the rest of the story is already to some extent public property. In connection with myself and recent events I do not wish to deal here. I received so much sympathy from all quarters from any brother Princes, from my European, Indian and Muslims and most of all from my people, that it is not been possible for me to acknowledge individually in anxiety and rush of work. I have had, sentiments that have been conveyed to me, and while I hope to do so at leisure individually.

I would like here to send my most grateful thanks to our friends and people for love, affection, devotion, goodwill and kindness.

Times have been very anxious nature in the last several months, but I pray to the Providence to take under his wings care and protection of all my people, take unto his personal care their happiness and peace of mind.

With my eternal faith in Ram, in my complete devotion to cause of Sanatan dharma in my loyalty to the King Emperor I take leave of my friends, and my people in sailing to England and wish all of them goodbye. May providence so ordain that I may have opportunity and pleasure of meeting them soon under very happy circumstances and with happiness on all sides. May God bless all."—A.P.

TO RESUME WORK.

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

Notices put up by the Rajnagar Mills Numbers one and three and the Aryoday Spinning Mill to close down have been withdrawn and the mills have agreed to pay advances to the operatives as demanded by them. The operatives will therefore resume work in these mills from to-morrow.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

(Special Cable).

MUNICH, June 11.

Terrorism by Nazi Storm Troopers caused the premature break-up of the Congress Catholic Apprentices and journeymen.

Gangs of Brown Shirts assaulted leading members of the Congress with truncheons on streets and tore off their badges.

Thousands of German and foreign Catholic delegates, including Vice-Chancellor Von Papen hastily departed.

A Professor from Mayence was beaten outside the Cathedral and died later of heart disease.

Owing to the threatening attitude of Storm Troopers, the Archbishop of Munich decided at the last moment to call off the Mass arranged for Congress delegates.

HORSES BURNT TO DEATH

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

Fire broke out to-day in a horse stable, as a result of which five horses were burnt to death.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Indian Youth Overseas wants few pen-friends either sex. Apply Box No. 654, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Chief Engineer, Chief Chemist, Manager, Storekeeper for Sugar Mills. Apply stating salary, with testimonials to Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (664).

Wanted an experienced General Clerk; must have a knowledge of Life Assurance work and be a good typist. Salary offered Rs. 30—40. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 658, "Bombay Chronicle". (658).

Wanted—Distributors, Retail Stockists and Canvassers in all important towns for the sale of the Golconda Soap, manufactured by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Soap Factory. Apply for terms enclosing four annas in stamps. Sample collection will be supplied upon the receipt of Rs. 7/4. Argus & Co., Haiderguda, Hyderabad-Deccan. (650).

Wanted—Season Commenced— Able canvassers in all parts on salaries of Rs. 300, 200, 100 also 20, 15, 12-1'2 p.c. commission for A.B.C. Sections. Prospectus to Sovereign Tea Supplying Corporation, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris). (675).

Wanted a Gujerati Knowing hand experienced in Banking and Accounts for conducting inspection and audit of Co-operative Banks in Gujerat. Apply to Managing Director, Supervising Union of Gujerat Peoples' Banks. Kanpith, Surat. (674).

Wanted a few Organisers with minimum salary of Rs. 150 per month to organise sale of "Overseas Tea" in the unrepresented Districts. Security essential. None need apply who has no previous experience in this line. Apply "Overseas Corporation", Stephen House, 4 and 5 Dalhousie Eq., Calcutta. (672).

Wanted—B.A., with Mathematics for teaching High School standards on the scale of Rs. 50—4—70—4—90 plus Rs. 8 house rent allowance. The applicant will have to join immediately after selection. Only B.T.s or S.T.C.s need apply before 20th instant. (Sd.) B. G. Bhat, Chairman Schools Committee, Kurla City Municipality, Kurla. (Bombay Suburban District). (6796).

Ambitious, educated young men, preferably graduates, with or without Life Assurance Experience, can earn Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per month, according to ability. Free full training given to earnest, enthusiastic workers. Apply stating age, educational qualifications and references to: Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (6806)

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—Qualified Lady Doctors, without encumbrances to hold charge of two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Cawnpore. No private practice. Residence in Centres compulsory. Probationary period 6 months. Applications should reach the undersigned before 30-6-1933, stating nationality, age, qualification, encumbrances and the pay expected. Applications must accompany the true copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Medical Officer of Health, Municipal Board, Cawnpore. (6802).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Golden Opportunity For Matriculates and Non-matriculates desiring good status in life. For particulars apply Box No. 645, "Bombay Chronicle".

Bai Kabibai Hindu High School Matriculation Results 1933 36 pass out of 57. 63 p.c. Reopens on Monday, the 12th June, 1933 (6809)

Wanted Youngmen, Free training in Electrical Engineering, Wireless, Telegraphy and Commerce. Session 1st July. Limited seats. Prospectus on 5 annas.—Royal Institute of Technology, Delhi (670)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted—Applications—For Loan without interest up to Rs. 25,000, repayable by easy instalments. admission free. Apply for particulars: Managing Director, Shahji and Co., Bankers, Ferozepore City, (Punjab). (584).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agent Wanted by A. and M. Smith, Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland, for the sale of Kippered Herrings and other smoked fish. State references and experience.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

A well-reputed Indian firm with first class references having vast experience in Imports, Exports and general business, and having already their offices in some of principal cities of India, will shortly establish their office in London. Firms in India, interested in any line of business with Foreign countries and desiring to have good connections and Agencies are requested to communicate with their Bombay Office, Box No. 662, "Bombay Chronicle." All correspondence will be treated as confidential (662).

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Daily earning Key. Customers daily earn hundreds of rupees by our recording. Key Saleable only for 8 days. Don't miss this Golden Key. In 150 days only thirteen days wrong.—Cotton Trade Syndicate, Chira Bazaar, Dadi Seth Agiari Lane, Vajeram Buildings, Phone 24267. (677).

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

'Rs. 101 as a Reward'—General Cotton Reporters:—Our expectations 920, 918 and 901 had won the hearts of clients in the last week. And in this week also, our special quotations 901 on Thursday and 925 on Saturday have got true entire achievement. The above prize will be awarded to a man who will dare to prove it to be absurd. To-day's figure is a dead certainty, get it for profitable returns. Visit our office if you want to recoup your loss. Master Building, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 26376.

85. ENGINEERS.

Bombay School of Civil Engineering offers excellent training in Overseers, Sub-Engineers, Sanitary Structural Engineering Examination (Foreign — Indian). Classes starting on 19th June. Enrolments daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Apply Principal. (645).

Wanted non-Matrics to join the Civil Engineering Classes, Ahmedabad. Apply for prospectus with one anna stamp to the Principal, the Gujerat Engineering Institute, C/o Pathak and Co., Raikhad, Ahmedabad. (669).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale.—Electric Lift and two Motor Pumps to be reasonably disposed off. Materials lying at premises No. 418, Kalbadevi Road Chotalal Bhuvan. For particulars see Damodar Anandji No 66 Karwar Street, Fort. (602).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

R. G. Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Lucknow—Wanted Looms little used 48, 46, 44 inch wide. Pern-Winding Machines secondhand spinning frames, roving frames, intermediate frames. The above machines should not be older than 1934. (663).

128. WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

Wanted—A lady capable to give instructions to girls in Fancy Border-making. Benefits of Provident Fund after confirmation according to rules. Probationery period may last up to 12 months. Apply stating qualifications, age and minimum salary acceptable by the 20th of June, 1933, at the latest to Pandit Sri Ratna Shukla, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Secretary, Education Committee, Municipal Board, Cawnpore. (6808).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

I, Haji Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Contractor of Hastings, Calcutta, do hereby notify that I do not hold myself responsible for any debt incurred by my agents, or other employees, either in their private capacity, or on behalf of the firm. 636

Ready Waste For Sale

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Friday the 16th June 1933, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Tres., & Agents.
6804

Public Notice

The Apollo Mills, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1933, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1933.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1933, to TUESDAY, the 20th June 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1933.
6801

Coorg Forest Department

TENDER NOTICE.

Mercara, the 7th June, 1933.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 108 tons of cleaned sandalwood lying in the Fraserpet Sandal Koti. Tenders should reach this office on or before 8th July, 1933.

For further particulars apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, COORG.

C. J. VAN HAEFTEN,
Ag. Chief Forest Officer.
6807

The Elphinstone Spg. & Wg. Mills Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1933.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director who retires under Article 113 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1933 to TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1933.
(6800)

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Sale of property at Darga Street, Cadell Road, Mahim advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED "sine die."

BENNETT & CO.,

Income Tax & Sup. Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No 22997.

B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
195-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF ONE DIAMOND KALGI AND EMERALD NECKLACE SUITABLE FOR PRINCES AND BIG PERSONAGES.

Under instructions from Messrs Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Sheth Dwarkadas Shamji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sheth Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal Zaveri, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 17th June, 1933, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay one diamond Kalgi and one emerald necklace of round and beautiful emerald "manis" or beads.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Dallas and Co., Solicitors at their office at 116-120 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and they will on request make arrangements for inspection of the said ornaments

AUCTION SALE OF 174 BALES YARN.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 15th June, 1933, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Jivraj Baloo Mill, Tardeo, Insolvent, Jagabhai Dalpatbhai's 174 bales yarn of different counts.

CRAWFORD & CO..

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KURLA, ON AGRA MAIN ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1933, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the forenoon sell by Public Auction at the premises at Kurla, the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hirji Madhavji in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 2nd May, 1925 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, Sub-Registration Bandra, admeasuring 739 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of Entry No. 2710, Survey No. 217, Falni No. 3 Gunthas 8 and bearing New Mill Ward House No. 252.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at Nos. 27-29 Military Square Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

OUR WEEKLY SALE will take place on TUESDAY, the 13th June, instead of Wednesday, the 14th June, 1933.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1933, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers.

By order of the Court Receiver as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 683 of 1933 (Nanalal v. Babulal):

1 safe by M. P. G. Sons size 27" x 22" x 22" on stand, panel doors cupboard, Mehta boxes, chairs, wall clock, teapoy, etc.

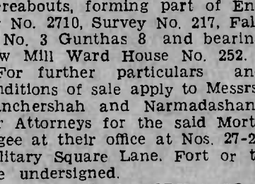
Property of a Parsi gentleman:

1 large double doors Chubb's safe size 54" x 25" x 28", 1 small Chubb's safe size 27" x 22"x21", 2 large sliding glass doors cupboards, marble figures, copying press, and other household furniture such as Mirror door cupboard, dining table and chairs, writing table, book case with books, leather suit case, palm stands, bedstead, vases, figures, etc.

Also one Fiat touring Motor Car 4 seater No. W 1852 in running order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

SAHARA GOLD BLADES



Ismail Siddick & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY BY GREAT RUSH ON FIRST TWO DAYS

To avoid disappointment please reserve your seats in advance

He Has Caught On As Never Before !

EDDIE CANTOR

The famous comedian of "Whoopee" and "Palmy Days" now delights you by his amusing exploits as a bogus bull-fighter who wins by sheer accident.

United Artists' Spicy Musical Comedy

THE KID FROM SPAIN

A Samuel Goldwyn Production with the most lavish scenes.

Gorgeous dances and music by Dazzling beauties

THRILLING BULL-FIGHTING SPECTACLE IN THE GAY FESTIVAL

Daily 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Wellington Talkies

Thoroughly Renovated Cinema, Dhobi Talao

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	1 June	13 June
*Genoa Maru	6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@8 August

*Limited passengers Japanese food. x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Asama Maru	17,000		5 July
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July	

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hikawa Maru	11,600		17 July
Hiye Maru	11600	31 July	

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building Hornby Road,
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs NAROTIAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The CARLTON

6-30 and 10 p.m.
WED. & THURS. MATINEE At 4 p.m.

The tale of a monster who looked like a man ..... Conceived in madness ..... built with love!

"FRANKENSTEIN"
WITH
BORIS KARLOFF,
COLIN CLIVE
MAE CLARKE
JOHN BOLES

Also showing a—
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
Comedy

THE
BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY.
Established 1908

Chairman:
Sir LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C.I.E., J.P.

A PURELY INDIAN PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE
Transacting all forms of Life Assurance. Recent Valuation results show its remarkable strength

Its Watch-words are
PROMPT & LIBERAL

Branches and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
For Prospectus and further particulars please apply to:
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

Address:—
Bombay Life Assurance Bldgs.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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on 15 December, 2016

INDIAN ASSURANCE TAKING RAPID STRIDES

Jamnadas M. Mehta Attributes Satisfactory Results To Swadeshi Movement And Hopes For Greater Business

The Directors' Report of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd. for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1932 which was read at the annual meeting on Thursday states that during the year under report 2724 proposals were received by the Company for assurance amounting to Rs. 46,19,500. Out of these 2066 proposals resulted into policies assuring a sum of Rs. 32,63,125 the annual premiums thereon being Rs. 1,74,272/6, the remaining were either declined, postponed or awaiting completion.

Subsequent to the annual meeting an extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held to receive the Valuation report of the Company's Actuary. Presiding at this meeting Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Chairman, said:—

"In moving the adoption of the Valuation Report by the Company's Actuary for the four years ending 31st December 1932, I propose, with your permission, to refer to some of the more salient features of the Company's progress during the last seven years. The statistics given in the Directors' Report to the Annual General Meeting which has just concluded brings out concisely the results of our endeavours since 1925 wren the Company paid its first bonus to the Policy-holders.

"You are being requested to sanction a tax-free dividend of 9 per cent for the year 1932 which with the rate of 5 per cent. paid during each of the three previous years works out at an average of 6 per cent. p. a. for the quadrennium as required by our Articles of Association. We are also proposing for your acceptance the declaration of a bonus of Rs. 18 and Rs. 14 per thousand per year for the last four years for With Profit Whole Life and other classes of policies respectively.

"The question of bonus has lately loomed large in the Insurance world in India. A large bonus has been regarded as a sure sign of prosperity and an unfailing magnet for attracting more business. Your Directors have however regarded the rate of bonus as only one test of the success of an Insurance company. Analysed carefully, the surplus of an Insurance company depends upon four things: (1) The rate of premium (2) the rate of mortality (3) the return on investments and (4) the economy of management

"So long as a company is careful in selecting risks its mortality rate is bound to be within expectations. In this respect happily, we have reason to believe that the death rate among our policy holders is substantially lower than the one assumed in the valuation. As regards the return on investments your Board is doing all it can for earning a reasonable return on your funds consistently with safety.

GROWING COMPETITION.

"As you will have noticed from the actuary's valuation report we have during the four years earned on an average nearly 6 per cent. on our assets during times of trade depression when the prices of gilt-edged securities and other scrip have been fluctuating violently. Thirdly in these days of growing competition we have tried to keep the expenses as low as possible. Our expense ratio has been lowe in the year 1932 and we hope to bring it lower still before the next valuation. You will thus see that in three out of the four factors referred to above our company is well ahead of many of its competitors and that in spite of a lower rate of premium, we have been able to recomfend a bonus of Rs. 18 and Rs. 14 per thousand per vear. We could have declared even a higher rate of bonus if our premia rates were higher. This point has been specially emphaissed by our actuary in his valuation report; in effect therefore yiu are getting as good a return on your premiums as any other policy-holder in India. Nominally you may not be getting the highset rate of bonus but that is because yiu pay a smaller rate of premia. And above all the safely of your investments is the primary consideration of your Board. We have therefore studiously resisted the temptation of regarding the percentage of bonus as the sole end to be aimed at. The race for higher bonuses can be carried on only at peril to the safety of an Insurance company.

Referring to the satisfactory position of the Company, Mr. Jamnadas said:—

"To a large extent these gratifying results are due to the striking growth of the Swadeshi Movement in recent years. Indian concerns are taking rapid strides under its protecting wings and I am confident that within less than a decade Indian Companies will capture the bulk of life business offering in India. Great as has been the progress made by Indian Life offices in recent years it is still meagre relatively to the rest of the world. Our number of insured persons in a population of 350 millions is the insignificant figure of half a million of .14 per cent. and the amount of Life Assurance per head per year does not average fore than a few annas. There are several reasons for this state of affairs. The overwhelming majority of our people being illiterate are upable to appreciate the protection that Insurance offers against death, accident or illness. The profession of an Insurance Agent does not yet attract the right kind or talent in sufficiently large numbers: but the greatest impediment to the growth of Life Assurance is the intense poverty of our people due largely to the peculiar political and economic conditions in the country.

"In the absence of a Government national in personnel and outlook the interests of India have in many cases quite naturally occupied the second place in the thoughts of those who control our destinies. We are compelled to move within the orbit of the London money market; and our financial fiscal and commercial policy has geen subordinated to the interests of British Trade, Commerce and Industry. It has become quite a fashion to explain away our present economic dislocation to what are called the "world causes". I am far from denying their influence but I would like to point out that this explanation is more fonvenient than cogent; at best, it is a superficial one and is more often than not a mere device to avoid a critical and careful scrutiny of the available facts and material. I shall confine my examination of the problem to the period after the great war.

SHORT LIVED TRADE BOON.

"There was no doubt a short-lived trade boom in the post-war years but this quickly gave way to stagnation. Since 1922 Indian price level has continuously fallen owing to the operation of a preconceived deflationist policy and the deterioration which resulted from it spread rapidly to all our economic activities. Money became scarce; the Bank rate had always to be kept high and in 1924 it rose to 9 per cent. Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture had to undergo a painful process of adjusting themselves to diminishing profits until in few years time enterprise became generally unprofitable and unemployment spread over the land. The agriculturist always in debt, went deeper into the mire owing to the ever receding price level of the primary commodities. The grower of raw jute was ruined, the pitch of land revenue settled during the years of high prices became an intolerable burden: in the Mill Industry alone the capital depreciation of the shares reached the colossal figure of twelve crores; new industrial enterprise virtually disappeared. In fact the economic depression in India had become chronic long before the "World Causes" were manifested in the catastrophic fall of prices in 1930

DAWES SCHEME.

"On the other hand, the post-war world and particularly Europe went through a period of recovery by 1924 and between 1924-1929 there was a fairly long spell of prosperity. The return of England and other countries to gold, and the settlement of the Reparation question by the Dawes Scheme served to restore confidence for five years if not more; the European nations in returning to the gold standard did not, however, maintain the pre-war parity except in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and other countries accepted a much lower parity thus giving a direct impetus to trade until their costs in local currencies adjusted themselves to international prices. India was the only country in the world, if we except Siam, which returned to a gold parity higher than the pre-war one and this was afrieved by the Government after a five years policy of denation with the results described above. India is to the British people a market for their goods and a land of profitable careers for their sons; and to these two objectives of policy, India's economic interests hape to adjust themselves whhatever the cost of the adjustment. Our review of the facts of the last ten years has established that it is not the 'world causes' so much as our local conditions which are responsible for our economic ills upto 1929.

CAUSES OF INDIA'S INDEBTEDNESS.

"Preference to British steel and textile industries, crushing land burdens, maintenance of an administration at a level of costs of 1921 with the prices of 1932, the over-valued rupee which has intensified the burden of indebtedness both of interest and capital, the smothering of all initiative and enterprise are sufficient by themselves to explain the poverty of India without calling into assistance the stereotyped explanation of world causes. But when to these have been added the Ottawa Pact which in the words of Sir Arthur Salter introduces a regrettable innovation in the fiscal policy, and the linking of the rupee to sterling irrespective of the condition of our trade and industry and without regard to our balance of payments and when on all these are superimposed the effects of 'world causes', our economic collapse has been virtually complete as evidenced gy the export of gold at the rate of seven crores of ... a month.

FINANCE MEMBER'S APATHY.

"A loss of few millions of gold sends a shiver through the London money market and the richest country in the world is thrown off the gold standard by a loss of a little over a hundred millions of gold. India, the poorest nation, has already lost a hundred millions of gold but this fact instead of unnerving those responsible for our finances has sent a thrill of joy into their hearts. The Finance Member and the Secretary of State are almost gloating over this huge drain as being in the interests of India and make no secret of the fact that they desire its continuation. But we know and the world knows that it is the complete debacle of our economic condition that has forced the gold exports for the last two years. Insurance in India cannot make a rapid progress under conditions of such extreme poverty. To suggest a remedy would be to plunge into wider waters of political controversy not germane to our proceedings this afternoon. I should therefore conclud by commending the report of the Actuary and of the Directors to your acceptance."

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HARIJANS

The Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Ahmedabad writes:

Applications are invited from Harijan Students wishing to prosecute their studies in any college after passing Matriculation for Scholarships.

Gujarat Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh proposes to sanction five scholarships of Rs. ten each per month to deserving Harijan students.

The applications should reach the office of the Board, Mithakhali, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad, before 25th June.

(From A Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, June 10.

The shopkeepers of the Parade market have been observing a complete hartal since the 6th instant, in protest against the District Magistrate's action in respect of the narrowing down of the ground on which they used to keep their shops and stalls every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the Parade bazar days.

Messrs. S. M. Bashir and H.

WEST END "JAZ" ALARM
THREE NEW FANCY MODELS
ELEGANT CASES OF SUPERB WORKMANSHIP

WEST END "JAZ" ALARM
Fancy Model "FONIC"
Height 4-3/4 *ins. Width* 4-3/4 *ins*
Imitation Marble, Rich Brown, grained ..... Rs. 17
Imitation Marble, Green Rs. 17
Imitation Marble, Red ... Rs. 17

Experience has proved that the WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM is the finest time-piece made. Its accurate time-keeping, great strength and durability and low cost have made it the popular choice. Now the WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM is available in these three elegant fancy models. The cases are solid, well made and artistically finished in a number of effective colourings.

The movement is of the same sturdy construction as that fitted to our standard model. It will give lasting satisfaction.

Prices are naturally more than those charged for our standard nickel-plated round model, but they will be found exceedingly moderate, and represent really excellent value. Get one of these little luminous clocks—it will not only please the eye but give you years of reliable service and prove a sound investment.

WEST END "JAZ" ALARM
Fancy Model "GOTIC".
Height 4-1/4 *ins. Width* 4-3/4 *ins.*
Imitation Marble Green Rs. 17
Imitation Marble, Red ... Rs. 17
Imitation Marble, Grey-black ..... Rs. 17
Imitation Marble, Yellow Rs. 17
Chromium plated ..... Rs. 17

WEST END "JAZ" ALARM
Fancy Model "ROMIC"
Height 4 *ins. Width* 3-3/4 *ins.*
Imitation Marble, Green Rs. 17
Imitation Marble, Red ... Rs. 17
Imitation Marble, Grey-black ..... Rs. 17
Imitation Marble, Yellow Rs. 17
Chromium plated ..... Rs. 17

Ask for our large FREE Catalogue.

WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

THE TOOTH PASTE OF THE DAY.
'PROFULLA'
: NO SOAP : SWADESHI AYURVEDIC
ANTISEPTIC, STERILIZER, ASTRINGENT, Removes OVER SENSIBILITY of Teeth, Hardens GUM and stops BLEEDING, INSURES against DISEASES .....
What More Can You Expect?
Ask your Stockists for it, at As. 8 a Tube
OR
The GUJRAT PHARMACY
Kalkadevi, Hathi Bdg., BOMBAY.
Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD

INSURE WITH THE
SOUTH INDIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
A Purely Indian Concern.
Branches and Agencies Throughout India.
Head Office:—Madras.
Bombay Branch:—ISMAIL BUILDING.
381 Hornby Road, Fort.
WANTED immediately INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Both Men and Ladies.
Apply IN PERSON or to Post Box 394, G. P. O. Bombay

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
Last year's New Business Over Rs. 1,42,00,000
Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000
Last Bonus (Quinquennial) Rs. 100 per 1,000 Endowment Assurances.
A Purely Indian Life Office
Lower Premiums Larger Bonuses, Liberal Policy Conditions.
Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.
Please watch the Bonus results to be out this year-end.
For particulars please write to :—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

DISCRIMINATION!

Acuteness of choice is rarely cultivated to perfection, even by men, while it is the outstanding quality of a HOUNSA.

With unerring judgment it can discern milk from water. CHOOSE YOUR SNOW IN A HOUNSA WAY.

"HOUNSA--ANTISEPTIC" protects the skin leaving it soft and supple. It is non-greasy and a superb powder base.

"HOUNSA-ANTISEPTIC" IS UNRIVALLED IN THE SNOW WORLD—for unlike other snows this is a TOILET AND TREATMENT COMBINED IN ONE.

ASK FOR AND SEE YOU GET
HOUNSA
ANTISEPTIC SNOW
Specially Prepared For Delicate Skin
At all Stores As. 12
OF COURSE SWADESHI!
MANUFACTURER:
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Lalgir Mansion,
Harvey Road, BOMBAY, 7.
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—
M/S. K. P. MOTILALJI & CO.
Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.
TRADE ENQUIRIES ARE INVITED

TWO THINGS WORTH KNOWING

FOR YOUR EYES
ANKHI KHOOSH
EYE DROP
A sure cure for:—
OPHTHALMIA (Conjunctivitis) STYS, SORE, ITCHING or INFLAMED EYES SECRETING flakes of mucus at night
Pink eyes in Babies etc.
Stops watering eyes and clears vision.
READ THIS RECOMMENDATION.

ALL INDIA BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, 17th June, 1931.
"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is a simple and efficacious remedy in cases of an inflammatory condition of the eyes. It is bland and soothing to the eye. Motorists and travellers, who are out in the open a good deal will find it of special benefit when the eyes are tired and sore from the effects of heat, glare and dust. Its soothing properties will be found beneficial to cinema-goers
"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is non-poisonous, and can therefore be recommended as a simple and safe remedy for use in the home.
(Sd.) R. CRAWFORD HUTCHINSON,
Organising Secretary.

Price annas twelve per bottle.

For SKIN TROUBLES
SKINBOONE
LOTION.
Promptly Cures
Ringworm of all kinds.
Weeping Eczema.
Infantile wet eczema.
HERPES, eczema on the scalp.
Dhobi's itch,
Barber's itch.
Watering and itching blisters on the foot and on or between toes known as "Hong-kong foot."
DELHI SORES, ETC.
NO OIL, NO GREASE.
Will Not Stain Clothes
It dries up on application.
Will not injure the most delicate skin.
Price—
Large size Re. 1/- per bottle.
Small size As. 10 per bottle.

Stockists.—Kemp, Thompson Taylor, Phillips, Perry, Popular Pharmacy, T. A. Wagh, S. Bros. etc.
INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO., 4, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 10.

July 1933	9.25
October 1933	9.49
December 1933	9.64
January 1933	9.70
March 1933	9.88
May	10.04
Middling Spot	9.35

NEW ORLEANS.
New York, June 10.

July	9.17
October	9.43
Middling Spot	9.17

New York, June 10.
New York 10-55 a.m.:—
October.—Closed.
New York Noon Call:—
October.—Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 10.
Bales.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	11.000
Day's exports to Great Britain	7000
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000

Liverpool Cotton market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 10.
Silver.—Market closed quiet.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-3/8

GOLD.
London, June 10.
Gold bars fine per oz. £6:2:6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 10.
Bank Bills 3 Months Market Rate 0-7/17 p c to 0-1/2 p c.
Bank Bills 6 Months Market Rate ... 0-5/8 p c to 0-3/4 p c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months Market Rate ..... 2 p c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months Market Rate ..... 2-1/2 p c to 3 p c
Interest Day to Day Loan ..... 0-1/4 p c.
Interest 7-Days' Market Loan ..... 0-3/8 p c

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 10.
T.T. London on:—

Berlin	14.44-1/2
Amsterdam	8.41-1/4
Brussels	24.27
Madrid	39.59
Milan	64.81
Berne	17.50
Paris	85.96
Prague	113.37
New York Closing Cross Rate	4.12-3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	14-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	128
P & O Banking Corporation	10
National Bank of India	40-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p c	109-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p c	99-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p c	60
Indian Stock 3 p c Sterling Loan	68-1/4
Indian Stock 3½ p c Sterling Loan	80-1/4
Indian Stock 4½ p c Sterling Loan	104-1/2
Consols 2½ p c	72-5/8
War Loan 3½ p c	98-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	108-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, June 10.
£.
London Metals market closed to-day.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 10.
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels—
Sellers 22/3 June-July.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels—
Sellers 22 June.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
Sellers 25/4-1/2 June-July.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 10.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta—
Per cwt. Sellers 7/10-1/2 July-Sept.
C & F Bombay—
Per cwt., Sellers 7/10-1/2 July-Sept.
C & F Karachi.
Per cwt., Sellers 7/10-1/2 July-Sept.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot	8-3/8

LINSEED.
London, June 10.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
Sellers £11:11:3 June-July.
Linseed La Plata C I F Hull ton—
Sellers £10:2:6 June-July.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton—
Sellers £11:13:9 June-July.

LINSEED OILS.
London, June 10.
Linseed Oil naked London per Cwt.—
Sellers 19/9 June.
Linseed Oil naked London per Cwt.—
Sellers 20/5-1/4 Sep/Dec.

SEEDS.
London, June 10.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) C I F ton—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) C I F ton—
Sellers £11:2:6 June-July.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton—
Sellers £10:17:6 June-July.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 10.
Smoked sheets standard ribbed 1b. Spot—
Sellers 3-17/32.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 9.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—
Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £73-0-0.
Attock Oil Co., Ltd. £0-10-6.
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference £0-6-9.
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock £86-0-0.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-13-6.
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) £1-1-0.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-6-0.
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. £1-1-9.
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord. £1-5-0B.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-12-6.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £129-0-0.
Imperial Airways Ltd., Ord. £1-8-0.
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) £0-2-0.
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Debs. £93-0-0B.
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land £0-4-0.
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) £2-8-6.
Rangoon Electric Tram & S. Ord £1-15-0B.
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Deb. £77-0-0B.
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent. Debentures £109-0-0.
Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1939/50 £107-10-0B.
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock £40-15-0.
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 per cent. Ord. A Stock £26-0-0.
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock dol. 1975.
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rlv. 4 per cent. Pref. 1923 £24-15-0.
San Paulo Coffee 7-1/2 per cent. (1926) £56-10-0.
(B) Buyers only.

MILLS STORES QUOTATIONS.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN AND CO.)
BOMBAY, June 9.

Prices Per Ton
China Clay, quality No. 999 Rs. 75/-; China Clay quality No. 777, Rs. 68/-; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 65/-.
Prices per Cwt:—
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7-4-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 44-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality, Rs. 4-9-0; Maize Starch Pearl, continental, Rs. 6-10-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 9-12-0; Zinc Chloride, Rs. 12-6-0; Magnesium Chloride, German, Rs. 4-12-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, white Rs. 21/-; Superfine Texol, Rs. 36-12-0; Bleaching Powder Limited Alkali small packing Rs. 7 Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7/-, Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs 8-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German small packing Rs. 9/-; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs 8-8-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 41-11-0; Soda Ash, German Rs. 6-12-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 32-7-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 31/-; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 23/-.
Prices per lb:—
Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0-9-3; Hydro sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-7-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-6-0; Acetic Acid, Rs. 0-7-6; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-6-3.

(Continued from Col. 7)
cases rayonyam; 260 cases rayon goods; 160 cases pipe fittings; 100 cases slates; 400 cases glass ware; 600 cases cotton piece goods; 390 cases cotton shirtings; 300 cases cotton yarn; 76 cases silk yarn; 721 bags sulphur.
From Kobe:—125 cases silk goods; 25 cases silk yarn; 280 b'dles logs; 350 cases cotton piece goods; 105 cases straw boards; 280 dms. paint; 260 cases cotton art silk shirting; 65 cases rayon goods; 150 cases glass ware; 80 cases panel pins; 300 cases canvas shoes; 50 cases soap; 82 cases camphor; 130 cases cotton shirtings; 40 cases rubber goods; 60 cases celluloide goods.
From Moji:—400 bags soda ash; 40 cases glass ware.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

(SAMUEL MONLAGU & CO.)
London, May 24.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £185,988,501 on the 17th instant, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market, the amounts of gold available have been moderate. Supplies have been readily absorbed by private Continental buyers, but the demand has been rather less keen and, although prices were again at a premium over the franc parity, this ruled rather smaller than has recently been the case.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
May 18th	123s/2d.	13s/9.54d.
May 19th	123s/1d.	13s/9.65d.
May 20th	122s/7d.	13s/10.33d.
May 22nd	122s/8.1/2d.	13s 10.16d.
May 23rd	122s/6d.	13s/10.44d.
May 24th	122s/8d.	13s/10.21d.
Average	122s/9 42d.	13s/10.21d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 15th instant to mid-day on the 22nd instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
Germany	200,286
Netherlands	400,728
Belgium	107,959
France	4,817,892
Switzerland	82,689
Iraq	21,898
U. S. A	43,156
British South Africa	1,327,665
British India	1,103,952
British Malaya	37,713
Australia	254,043
New Zealand	56,461
Canada	1,279,201
Other countries	14,200
	£9,746,943

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	1,300
Netherlands	32,300
Belgium	8,000
France	43,503
Switzerland	94,821
Austria	12,811
Czechoslovakia	24,620
Uruguay	407,085
Other countries	6,183
	£660,623

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £1,224,000. The s.s. "Tarantia" has £178,000 destined for London; the s.s. "Ranch" has £515,000 consigned to London. £67,000 to Amsterdam and £19,000 to Marseilles and the s.s. "President Van Buren has £445,000 also consigned to Marseilles.

During April, the United Kingdom imports of gold again greatly exceeded exports, the excess amounting to £16,314,770. Details are as follows:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Germany	5,197,257	5,755
Netherlands	799,614	765,439
Belgium	18,570	33,117
France	1,078,315	1,697,368
Portugal	—	832,500
Switzerland	—	260,576
West Africa	134,603	—
Brazil	57,550	—
Union of South Africa & South-West Africa Territory	5,023,900	—
Rhodesia	271,279	—
British India	2,891,947	—
British Malaya	267,812	—
Australia	3,969,634	—
New Zealand	79,763	—
Other countries	185,513	66,232
	19,975,757	3,660,987

SILVER.

The week in the silver market opened rather dull, and with selling by America on an indifferently supported market quotations declined to 18 1/2d. for cash and 18.9/16d. for two months delivery by the 19th instant.

The next day, however, news was received from Washington of the announcement by Senator Pittman of a six-point programme for the rehabilitation of silver and this was followed by some further speculative demand; in the circumstances sellers held back and prices rose sharply being quoted 11/16d. higher at 19.3/16d. for cash and 19.1/4d. for two months delivery. Buyers did not continue the pressure and on reselling by speculators there was a reaction of 7/16d. and 1/2 for the respective deliveries on the 22nd instant, since when a quieter tone has obtained.

During the week America has both bought and sold, but Continental selling was less in evidence. The Indian Bazaars made some re-sales, but on the whole, were more disposed to give support.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 15th instant to mid-day on the 22nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Soviet Union (Russia)	29,916
Germany	28,920
Japan	8,812
British West Africa	14,684
Aden and Dependencies	5,670
Australia	16,210
New Zealand	4,355
Other countries	7,927
	£116,494

EXPORTS.

	£
Norway	2,335
Germany	3,685
French Possessions in India	6,500
Yugoslavia	28,785
U. S. A.	116,675
British India	49,050
Straits Settlements	5,160
Other countries	6,356
	£219,546

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
May 18th	18.11/16d.	18.3/4d.
May 19th	18.1/2d.	18.9/16d.
May 20th	19.3/16d.	19.1/4d.
May 22nd	18.3/4d.	18.3/4d.
May 23rd	18.7/8d.	18.7/8d.
May 24th	18.13/16d.	18.7/8d.
Average	18.802d.	18.844d.

IN NEW YORK.
(per ounce .999 fine).

May 17th	33.5/16 cents.
May 18th	33.1/8 ,,
May 19th	34.3/16 ,,
May 20th	33.1/2 ,,
May 22nd	33.5/8 ,,
May 23rd	33.1/2 ,,

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 18th instant to the 24th instant was dol. 3.93 and the lowest dol. 3.85.1/2.

The Stocks in Shanghai on the 20th instant consisted of about 141,400,000 ounces in sycee, 255,000,000 dollars and 5,900 silver bars, as compared with about 143,400,000 ounces in sycee, 250,000,000 dollars and 8,760 silver bars on the 13th instant.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK AS ON THE 2ND JUNE 1933.
Bombay, June 8.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,17,50,000
Public Deposits	5,93,53,000
Other Deposits	75,10,47,000
Decrease.	
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
	Increase.
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,46,82,000
Rupees	93,30,82,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	37,59,63,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,21,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	6,00,00000
Loans	3,74,37,000
Cash Credits	19,35,67,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,21,09,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	21 48,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,63,12,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	84,26,000
Balances with other Banks	15,92,000
	73,91,15.000
Cash	19 33,67,000
Rupees	93,30,82,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£939,709
Advances and Investments in London	£988,709
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£121,700
Percentage	23.43
Bank Rate	3 1/2 p c
Decrease.	

LIBILIATIES.
Bombay, June 9.

	Rs.
Decrease.	
Public Deposits	65,61,000
Other Deposits	29,56,000
Increase.	

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	10,47,000
Decrease.	
Loans	9,09,000
Cash Credits	17,54,000
Increase.	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,01,86,000 Decrease.
Cash	1,66,69,000 Decrease.
Ways & Means advances to the Government of India	200000000
Percentage	23.43.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

(Reynold & Gibson)

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

AMERICAN FUTURES:—After sagging somewhat from the high levels recently witnessed, a distinct recovery has occurred during the past day or so, mainly due to the belief that the inflationary measures authorised under the Farm Relief Bill will be partially put in operation soon.

When we last wrote, operators, who had been distinctly disturbed by the speeches which had recently been delivered in Germany were anxiously awaiting the pronouncement by Chancellor Hitler on the International policy of Germany. This proved to be of a definitely conciliatory nature, and distinctly eased the situation, rendering the possibilities of successful progress of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva more promising.

The better feeling thus engendered was reflected in our market on Thursday, when values almost touched the highest point attained this year. This movement, however, was followed by a steady decline brought about by discouraging advices from America and more favourable weather reports, with renewed bedging of Red Cross cotton.

The relatively heavy decline in wheat also had a depressing effect on the market, as there can be little question but that this commodity is a very close index of the progress of inflation in America, as its prices are little affected by World events, being almost exclusively a domestic market.

We believe large consumers of wheat to be, as opposed to cotton consumers, well stocked and any hesitation, threfore, in inflationary developments is liable to produce a decline in wheat, which exerts at the moment, a complementary effect on other commodity prices.

It is interesting to note that inflation in America has to-day advanced from the realm of policy to practical economics, for we observe that the Government has now instructed the Reserve Banks to start open market operations for the purchase of dollar 25 million wroth of Bonds.

POOR AMERICAN EXCHANGE ADVICES.

As already stated poor advices from American Exchanges and reports of weather conditions more favourable to the crop early on brought about heavy liquidation, which places the market in a healthier condition. It is only to be expected that operators should be distracted by the uncertainties surrounding the present momentous World events and that reactions should, on that account, be experienced.

Statistically, while the supply side of the position is very large and reports of the new crop acreage indicate an increase ranging from 7 per cent to 10 per cent consumption figures are more encouraging. Takings by United States spinners last week amounted to 130,000 bales, compared with 57,000 bales during the corresponding week last year.

HOPES OF TRADE RECOVERY?

Japanese mills also continue to consume at a high rate, having taken 238000 bales during April, as against 221000 bales in April 1932. Trade reports of the Textile industry in America make good reading, and the shortage of the manufactured article, which has resulted from the under-consumption and deflation of recent years, gives grounds for hopes of trade recovery of such magnitude as to change quickly the present situation.

Much of the pressure on the New York market is reported to have emanated from the South and from hedging of government-held cotton, and it is all to the good that this latter should be put into consumption instead of hanging over the markets.

Reports from Manchester have been disappointing. The falling off in values has tended to unsettle the trade, which is unfortunate in view of the fact that a more confident spirit had started to re-appear and trades had been coming closer to satisfactory terms of business.

The future of prices continues to be chiefly under the influence of outside political and economic factors. Operators particularly in America, are very susceptible to the fear of set-backs which is natural after the disappointments of the past few years and for this reason fluctuations recently have been somewhat violent.

Events during the past week in the political world have, however, presented a more encouraging outlook, and despite the obviously bristling difficulties which surround the coming Conference, the new spirit of co-operation in world affairs which is appearing from America, and the recent improvement in the feeling amongst European nations give rise to hope.

In addition to this, the United States, under the enormous powers which have been given to their Chief Executive are evidently bent on the creation of purchasing power and the raising of prices, at any rate, within their own country.

And it is in the belief, therefore, that such efforts, directed with a force greater than has ever been seen before, will meet with success that we continue to advocate the "Bull" side and to suggest purchases on any marked decline.

AMERICAN SPOT:—American cotton has had only a moderate turnover during the past week. The uncertain course of the futures market has been a disturbing element in the yarn and cloth market which naturally tells its tale in the demand for the actual. Texas enquiry has centred principally around Middling and Strict Middling good 1 1/8 in. Memphis cotton have also been enquired for up to 120 points on while Boweds continue a steady market with a hardening tendency. Quotations of all grades are raised 5 points since our last report.

Empire and Miscellaneous Growths:—Russian out of stock was in moderate demand but the embargo now operative upon the importation of this cotton naturally limits activity to trading within a comparatively narrow range.

Enquiry for low grade Argentine which constitutes the major portion of the local stock at present is negligible, but early arrivals and lots close at hand of new crop cotton have sold readily, although certain buyers prefer to await samples being drawn on arrival rather than operate upon small expressed types.

Business in Tanguis Peruvian continues quiet and much of the daily enquiry leads to disappointment regarding ultimate materialisation holders are making concessions in the matter of price and delivery but the response is unsatisfactory, the local stock is capable of supplying the very moderate requirements of the trade consequently relatively small interest is being manifested in new crops at the moment.

GOOD DEMAND FOR AMERICAN SEED SUDAN.

American Seed Sudan of the irrigated quality has been in good request in addition to which some small trading has taken place in the rain-grown varieties.

Business in East African was somewhat more subdued, but enquiry continues steady over a fairly wide range and basis remains firm.

Retail sales are reported in West African of high grade around 65 on.

East Indian continues to attract attention on c.i.f. terms notably in Oomra Broach and the American Seed varieties.

Forwardings to spinners over the past week reached the total of 46806 bales compared with 48931 bales during the preceding weeks.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 9.

	Season to date	This week	Season 1931-32	Corresponding Week 1932
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	12,789	170	14,377	46 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	5,195	157	4,846	52 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	7,404	151	8,143	100 ,,
Of which to Japan	1,480	28	2,183	7 ,,
Of which to China	261	10	998	13 ,,
Of which to G.B.	1,295	46	1,251	16 ,,
Of which to Germany	1,712	31	1,519	31 ,,
Stock at New York	—	198	—	204 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3,790	—	3,726 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,478	—	1,497 ,,
World's Visible Supply	—	9,526	—	9,438 ,,
Of which American Cotton	—	7,574	—	7,441 ,,
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	12,010	306	12,130	166 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	8,410	90	9,753	33 ,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
June 10.
Col de Lana, Raimondi, Java.
Vita, Denne, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.
June 11.
Badarpur, Campbell, Rangoon.
Uckermark, Steinorth, Hamburg.
Media, Mollett, Calcutta.

LOADING.
June 10.
Steamer City of Baroda for Liverpool.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Ceylon for Hamburg.
Steamer British Captain for Abadan.

S S Col-de-Lana:—The Lloyd T Coy.'s steamer Col-de-Lana, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 220 passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy.'s steamer Badadpur, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Uckermark:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Uckermark sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general sargo.

S S Media:—The Graham T Coy.'s steamer Media, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 10.

S S Soudan for London:—7 bales woollen carpets, Y G Husenzadah; 11 bales animal skins, D Sassoon & Co.; 6 bales animal skins, J M Rahimtoola; 6 bales animal skins, A A Hirjee & Co.; 5 bales animal skins, A L Hassam; 1 bale animal skins, K Lalbhai; 4 bales animal skins, 2 bales woollen carpets, D Abraham & Sons; 5 bales animal skins, M Nissim; 27 bales animal skins, M Mohmad Ali & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, Pratap Co.; 130 dms. castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 60 cks. condiments, 26 cases mango preserves, D R Framji & Co.; 2,400 bags groundnut oil cakes, 2,100 bags linseed, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 1,232 bags myrabolom, J Moolchand & Co.; 660 bags groundnut kernal, T S Thadani & Sons; 198 bags groundnut kernal, S M Rajgor Co.; 140 bags groundnut kernal, M Bhuta & Co.

For Marseilles:—248 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Kabinga for Manchester:—25 bales cotton thread waste, M. Narottamdas Co.; 90 bales cotton yarn, 20 bales cotton fly, P Desai & Co.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton yarn waste, P Desai & Co.; 344 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool:—1,150 bags moudra meat, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 490 bags linseed oil cakes, Breul & Co.; 286 bales wool raw, M Nissim.

S S Uckermark for Hamburg:—122 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 134 bags gum karaya, S Khekey & Co.

For Antwerp:—696 bags castor seed, R Ratilal & Co.

S S Col De Lana for Venice:—1,750 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, Itallndia Cotton Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—660 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 111 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 565 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 218 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Ceylon for Copenhegan:—51 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 83 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.

For Gothenburg:—178 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

S S Arabia for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 825 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Victoria for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Eastern Tdg. Agency; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Vingo Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 645 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 10.

S S Gengo Maru from Yokohama, Agents, N Y Kaisha Ltd.:—15 cases silk yarn; 205 cases silk goods; 28 cases glass ware; 50 cases beer; 62 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 56 cases hard.

From Tokyo:—400 cases beer; 540 cks. chemicals; 180 cases clocks; 130 cases cotton yarn; 10 cases cotton shirtings; 62 b'dles wire.

From Nogoya:—330 cases porcelain ware; 55 cases glass ware; 190 cases clocks; 423 cases cotton shirtings; 290 cases boxes in shork.

From Osaka:—400 dms. cool pikh; 920 dms. paint; 400 dms. chemicals; 220 kgs. lead; 997 bags soda ash; 41 cases enamal ware; 1,180 cases brass ware; 50

(Continued in Col. 2).

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Vad 4, 1989.
Muslim—Saffar 20, 1352.
Parsi—Deh 9, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 16m.
Hightide—2-36, 15-24.
Lowtide—8-28, 21-52.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 15th June. New Moon 23rd June 6h. 52m. a.m. First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m.

University Senate meeting, 2 p.m.
Results of the B.A. Examination. University Building, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 14

Zarthost-No-Diso: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, June 15.

Results of First LL. B. Examination, University Bldgs., 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA CINEMA—"Hatamtai." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Nagana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flesh." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Kid from Spain." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Frankenstein." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"King of the Jungle." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Puran Bhakta." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Fires of Fate". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA—"Saubhagya Sundari." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIE—"Shashi Punno" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 noon.—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records. B. A. Examination Results.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—News available. Indian Programme Classical and Light Music. Haji Mia Kamalsha with Dattaram Parwatkar—Sarangi.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
9-15 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. European Programme.
9-25 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Here and There" by The Globetrotter Rossetti and his Mahal Hotel Orchestra in the Studio.
11-00 p.m.—God Save The King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

1-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
1-45 p.m.—Concert by the Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell, from a Birmingham studio.
2-0 p.m.—A Sonata recital by Florence Rooton (violincello) and Dorothy Manley (pianoforte).
2-25 p.m.—Textiles and the Empire: The Cotton Industry's Message by Mr. T. D. Barlow.
2-40 p.m.—Excerpts from the Aldershot Searchlight Tattoo relayed from the Rushmoor Arena, Aldershot and the Ceremony of the Keys, carried out by the Chief Warder in conjunction with the 2nd Bn Coldstream Guards (by permission of Lieut.-Col. H C Lloyd, D.S.O., M C) relayed from the Tower of London (by permission of the Governor).
3-45 p.m.—Concert by the Scottish Studio Orchestra directed by Guy Danies, from an Edinburgh studio.
4-15 p.m.—The B B C Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
5-0 p.m.—A Sports Talk.
5-15—5-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING POSTPONED.

There will be No Meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the 13th June, 1933.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal School Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall, to-day (Monday), at 5 p.m. (B. T.).

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The Adjourned General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE HARIJAN NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Madhavbag Night High School of the Adult Education Society will in future be known as the Harjin Night High School in commemoration with the Great Purification Fast of the Mahatma and will admit Harijans free. The School is situated at the 1st Carpenter Street, Madhavbag: and will re-opens to-day (Monday). The Domestic Servants' Class is attacred to the School and affords free Education upto the Vernacular 4th Std. to the Working Class.

BODY OF A GREEK GOD ...HEART OF A LION

A Son of the Jungle ... Untouched by Civilization Until the Kisses of a Beautiful White Girl Awakened His Savage Heart ... Then He Loved Her with All the Fierceness of His Pent-Up Emotions.

KING OF THE JUNGLE
A Paramount Picture
WITH THE LION MAN (BUSTER CRABBE)
· FRANCES DEE ·
DERBY 1933
PARAMOUNT NEWS
PATHE CINEMA
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M

ABBOT'S MURDER CASE

Sub-Inspector Relates Circumstances Leading To Accused's Confession

QUETTA, June 11.

At the resumed hearing of the Abbot Murder Case, in the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge, witness Mahomed Kazam, the sub-inspector of Police, continuing his evidence said, that cotton rags besmeared with blood were lying a few inches from the mouth of Col. Abbot. He took possession of a switch, having blood mark on it showing a finger impression. He then prepared an inventory of the articles he had collected there, which included the pieces of glass recovered from the verandah, near the door of the Hall, which opens into the verandah. The pieces of glass were produced in Court and were identified.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The witness added that he noticed a cut in Abdul Rahman, accused's right hand middle-finger, and on enquiry the accused told him that, it has been caused while chopping wood. He also found marks of scratching on the leaf door of the bathroom, opening into the bedroom and that the bedroom had also marks of blood on it.

On the 22nd of March, the witness went to the British Military Hospital and took possession of the clothes which had been removed from Colonel and Mrs. Abbot's dead bodies.

The clothes were then produced and identified in the Court.

Continuing the witness said, that while investigation was proceeding, Abdul Rahman, accused, was kept under surveillance and he used to remain in the verandah of the Cantonment Thana lock-up. Ramzan, the bearer, was under police surveillance from the 21st of March to the 26th March, after he was arrested and kept in the Cantonment Thana lock-up. He remained there till the 10th April, when he was removed to the City Thana.

FINGER IMPRESSION

It was on April 10 that accused Abdul Rahman was arrested and kept in the Cantonment Police Station and Ramzan was transferred to the City Thana. Ramzan remained in the City Thana up to 13th April and on that day he was transferred to the Cantonment Thana and the accused was taken to the City Thana on April 13, at 11 p.m Ramzan informed the witness that at the time, the finger print exvert took finger impression of Abdul Rahaman looked perturbed. The witness communicated this information to Mr. H. S Dildar Singh, his immediate superior officer, who came to the Thana and verified this information from Ramzan. Abdul Rahaman was sent for from the City Thana and the accused made a confession at 9 a.m. on April 14.

The witness had not concluded his evidence, when the Court rose for the day.—A.P.

PRINCES MEET IN CAMERA

Discuss Alwar And Are Meeting To-morrow

The Standing Committee of the Princes Chamber fet again on Sunday afternoon at the Patiala House. The question of the transferrence of power from the hands of the Maharaja of Alwar to the Prime Minister for a period of two years was again the subject of discussion. The Committee is again meeting on Monday afternoon.

At its meeting on Saturday the Committee passed a condolence resolution about the death of Jam Sahib of Nawanagar.

The Maharaja of Alwar is leaving for Europe on Monday in the afternoon.

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE

Kipling Appointed Vice-President

LONDON, June 10.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been appointed Vice-President of the India Defence League.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-COMMUNAL LEAGUE MEETING:—The meeting of the Anti-Communal League which was to be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening, had to be postponed owing to the misunderstanding and negligence of the authorities of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. The date and place of the meeting will be announced later on.

AMENITIES FOR B. B. & C. I. R. PASSENGERS

Advisory Committee Considers Question Of Stopping Through-Train At Some Station North Of Bandra

BOMBAY, June 10.

The following has been issued to the press by the B.B. & C.I. Railway Advisory Committee:

The following subjects were discussed at the 92nd meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Advisory Committee held on 25th May, 1933:—

The statement showing position on 15th April, 1933 of claims received in the month of March, 1933 was recorded.

SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGES.

Construction of subterranean passages from the Railway offices to the Church Gate Station.—The Committee were informed that a report had been received from the Company's Chief Engineer and that the matter would be discussed with the Municipality and the Committee informed of the result.

Through Bogie 2nd and 3rd class carriage between Bombay and Viramgaum by 19 and 25-Down and 26 and 20 Up—owing to the average number of 2nd class passengers in the above through coach being only 2-1/2 daily it was proposed to replace this through 2nd and third class coach by a bogie third class carriage so as to provide more 3rd class accommodation. Though 2nd class accommodation would however be provided when prior notice was received that there would be at least 4 second class passengers travelling.

FOR SUBURBAN PASSENGERS.

Amenities for the travelling public.—At the request of the Railway Board, a note was placed on the table for the information of the Committee, dealing with several points raised in the Legislative Assembly Debates in connection with this subject. The Committee were of the opinion that the Administration was giving the necessary attention to the matter. Some minor points were mentioned at the meeting which were noted for attention. The following suggestions were made:—

Stopping of through trains at some suburban station outside Bombay (e.g. Borivli) for the convenience of Suburban passengers residing at stations north of Bandra.

Maintaining a complaint book in all refreshment rooms and stalls so that passengers can enter their remarks therein.

Providing greater facilities for drinking water at Ajmer at the time of the Khwaja Fair.

Providing adequate upper class waiting room accommodation at Baroda.—A. P.

PREDICTIONS COME TRUE

"Woman With Green Eyes" Causes Two Tragedies

In the background of a grim drama enacted in this picturesque corner of France is the strange figure of a beautiful Englishwoman with green eyes, writes the St. Raphael correspondent of "The People."

A few years ago Anne Aubrun lived happily with her husband, a chauffeur, who found employment among the many wealthy people frequenting the Cote d'Azur.

One day she was tempted to visit a fortune-teller, and the latter warned her that trouble was to come into her life with the arrival of a foreign woman with green eyes.

The girl thought little of the affair until one day she happened to visit the house of the wealthy Englishwoman who had engaged her husband.

There she met the daughter of this woman, and the first thing she noticed was that the daughter had striking eyes of green.

JUST LAUGHED.

Recalling the prediction of the fortune-teller that the advent of the woman with the green eyes would bring "death to your husband first of all and afterwards involve you in a tragedy," she suggested that he find another job.

The husband only laughed.

Then one day the man disappeared, and Anne Aubrun learned that he had eloped with the green-eyed Englishwoman. They returned to the Cote d'Azur, but the husband would not hear of going back to his wife.

Then came the news of his death, burned alive in a fire on the yacht of the woman.

By the time wife had got over her loss, there arrived on the scene an American architect named Gilbert Hadji-Sere A liaison sprang up between them. It lasted some time.

Then the man wanted to end it. He spoke brutally to her. And she "spoke" with a revolver, shooting him dead, thus fulfiling to the letter the prediction of the tragedy that was to come into her life in the wake of the mystery woman with the green eyes.

NEW MILLHANDS ASSAULTED

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

Some of the new operatives employed by the Commercial Mill were assaulted to-day as they were going to the mill. Five were injured and removed to the hospital. The police arrived on the scene and arrested three persons.

Indore, June 9.—Dr. B N Deo the brother of Dr. S N Deo expired yesterday. He was very popular and was the General Secretary of the General Library.

MUNICIPALITY IS TO SERVE

Bandra Board Members Oppose Scheme For Levying Taxes On Septic Tanks

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, June 10.

At the Board meeting held this evening, Mr. Ignatius D'Monte complained that the report appearing in the "Times of India" and the complained that the report appearing in the "Evening News" stated that the resolution about the address to the Governor was unanimous whereas the minutes stated otherwise. Mr. Bulsara also pointed out that the "Jame-Jamshed" was incorrect in its report of the meeting. The President was requested to draw the attention of the respective presses.

Mr. Michael then brought up tre question of the levy of sanitary cess on septic tanks. He briefly stated the objections which had been received from the public. Most of them pointed out that the Municipality were not entitled to levy the tax as no service was rendered nor required for septic tanks. The legality of the charge was also questioned. One application stated that the septic tanks were most scientific and hygienic, that it relieved the conservancy staff, and that in the absence of the drainage scheme the Municipality were not entitled to charge the cess. Mr. Michael commenting on the proposal of the Municipality stated that the object of the Municipality was not to profit but to protect its citizens. He showed that the amount collected would only cover the actual cost to the Municipality for the cleansing of the septic tanks. He then moved that the matter be referred to the Standing and Health Committees jointly for report.

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Mr. Gupte was dilating on the history of the case and opining that it was doubtful that the tax could be levied under the present schedule, when he was interrupted by one of the Councillors. Thereupon a sharp passage-at-arms occurred and the President had to call Mr. Gupte to order.

Mr. Ignatius D'Monte then moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Joint Committee of the members of the Standing, Health and the Legal Committee Co-opting Mr. Gupte as a member. Dr. Dias in speaking on the amendment referred to the proposal. He entirely favoured the levy as it was an imposition on the rich who if they could well afford to lay out septic tanks could easily pay the cess. The amendment was carried.

At this stage an adjournment was sought for but the motion was turned down. The President then read the letter from the Collector asking the Municipality to serve the notices enclosed with his letter, to the Councillors who were in arrears of tax as on 31-3-32. Prof. Almeida, the President, gave a thumbnail sketch of the matter stating that out of the 4 members who were in arrears 2 of them had settled the dues and that only 2 remained with amounts of Rs. 288 and Rs. 1280 each. He referred to the papers relating to this question during the regime of Mr. Gupte who had not got notices served though it was dealt with by him. He then requested the House to give their opinion.

Dr. Dias vehemently protested against the unwarranted interference of the Collector in a matter that only concerned the Board. He wished the Municipality to assert their right and doubted whether the Collector had the power to send such premptory orders. Sec. 28 (d) he declared was invidious and unhappy, and if the Chief Officer was to serve the notice, he said that it be tantamount to setting servant against master.

INCREASING ARREARS

Mr. Gupte opining on the subject admitted that the matter was taken up by him and that the Chief Officer was instructed to serve the notice. He deplored that the arrears were increasing since 1923 and that to-date the arrears had mounted to the alarming figure of Rs. 9000 to Rs. 10,000 He was of opinion that if the Municipality did not put its house in order some outsider would interfere. He agreed that the Collector could not force the Chief Officer, or the President to serve the notices in the form enclosed by the Collector.

Dr. Dias with the permission of the President rose to speak again. He recalled a trite saying that no servant can be more honest than the master. Consequently if the Board ruled on a certain question, the Chief Officer had to abide by it. Mr. Gupte's opinion was against all principles of constitution. If a member of the Legislative member were in arrears, would a government servant take him to task, queried Dr. Dias.

Mr. Surveyor pointed out Sec. 28 (d) and showed that no mandate was specifically given to either the Chief Officer or to the President to serve the notices. He therefore, thought that the action of the Collector was not proper.

The President then desired that the house should give him some definite line of action and called for a proposition. But as it was late the Board adjourned.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), when Ervad Rustom Dinsha Dastur Meherjirana, will speak in Gujerati on "The Path of Vohuman or Good Mind as depicted in Zoroastrianism."

NO INFRINGEMENT OF PLEADERS' ACT

Sjt. Garud Cites Lord Carzon's Example And Explains, Conviction For Participating In Political Movement Does Not Imply Defect In Character

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, June 10.

Sjts. Keshav Raghunath Garud and Uttamchand Ramchand Bogavat, pleaders were served with notices that as they took prominent part in the present C. D. Movement, why disciplinary action should not be taken against them for their socalled misconduct. They were asked to give their statements on 9th instant. Sjt. Bogavat requested for a period of one month for submitting the same which was granted.

Sjt. Garud has submitted his statement in the District Judge's Court in the course of which he says:—

"NO INFRINGEMENT."

The opponent believes that the actions do not infringe sections 24 and 25 of the Bombay Pleader's Act, 1920.

The sections in question are vague and wide. The opponent believes that participation in any political movement or conviction therefor does not amount to misconduct entailing any disqualification as a pleader.

The opponent beieves that the sections in question, apply only to immoral actions which amount to impeach his character.

In a recent ruling of the Lahore High Court the vague penal provision is interpreted. It has been held that participation in C. D. Movement and conviction on that ground does not entail any disqualification as this does not imply a defect in his character as a pleader.

LORD CURZON'S EXAMPLE.

Lord Curzon, the organiser of an armed rebellion in Ulster was not disqualified by any British Court of Law from practising as a lawyer. Much less therefore participation in non-volent political movement should be a ground for disciplinary action.

Conviction not amounting to moral turpitude is the natural consequence of the breach of ordinary or extraordinary law. Any other additional action against a civil resister savours vindictiveness on the part of the Government.

"WRONG IN LAW."

Moreover the conviction of the opponent by Mr. G. V. Joshi, First Class Magistrate, (Ahmednagar City), under section 145 I.P.C. was wrong in law. The co-accused of the opponent in that case Messrs. Nagarkar Bros., whose case was taken up to the High Court, were acquitted. Their case is reported in Cri. application for revision No. 176 of 1932. The whole trial was held illegal and the conviction was set aside. The opponent being a Congressman did not take part in the proceedings except giving a statement. He had actually undergone the illegal conviction. So the ground on which the application is based is, itself wrong in law.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1933

AVOID STERILE POLICIES

We heartily welcome the third Indian Political Conference held in London on Saturday last, and Mr. Maxton's assurance that. he would stand by its demands. We welcome the Conference, not because we entirely agree with the views put forward by Mr. Subhas Bose, but as an indication of the aspirations of young India, and an earnest of what it will do for the country. It will also enable the British public to understand the views of Nationalist India and ought to serve as a good counter-blast to the malignant and mendacious propaganda carried on by Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd and their many friends against India's fight for Swaraj.

PROFITLESS TO DISPUTE.

But we are afraid no good purpose is served by criticising the past leadership of the Congress. It was in the power of both Mr. V.J. Patel and Mr. Bose to lead the Congress along the line which they thought was proper and right. But they did not. On the other hand, they readily acquiesced in the policy and took a leading part in the execution of the programme and suffered for it. It was quite open to them, at any time, to lay an alternative programme before the country, but they did nothing of the kind, though Mr. Subash Bose has always been in the habit of indulging in vague generalisations about a Socialist Swaraj.

It is profitless to quarrel about the past, and when Mr. Bose says that the programme was not sufficiently militant, we must protest that, it is no use harping on past mistakes, even if there were substance in the complaint. Granting that all he says is true, nobody prevented Mr. Patel and Mr. Bose from placing their views before the Congress and the country, and redirecting its energies, but they failed to do so. If the 1931 Pact was a blunder, Mr. Bose ought to welcome the surrender of 1933 as a God-send, instead of deploring it as a calamity, for now at least, an opportunity has been afforded him to put into practice what he has been preaching in London.

WHAT IS THEIR PROGRAMME?

We are far from suggesting that either Mr. V.J. Patel or Mr. Bose have not the courage of their views. But such carping criticism of the leadership of the Congress at a time like this does not help forward the cause of the country. It is notorious that the Civil Disobedience movement was almost moribund, and as soon as Gandhiji was able to speak out openly, he said so, and expressed his disapproval of some of the methods by which it was kept going.

Mr. Subash Bose's speech gives no indication that he has any programme for the country which will inspire it to follow him. He says that periodical compromises should be ruled out and a scheme outlined with non-violence as its basis, to paralyse the administration and a bigger and more extensive fight carried on. This is but merely a vague description of the old programme and hardly provides an inspiring lead for the country. The Congress programme contains all that and more, and it would be willing, no doubt, to be more militant, as and when the country demands it. But these vague generalisations lead nowhere.

STERILE POLICIES.

Now that the Civil Disobedience movement has been suspended and the leaders are presumably about to take stock of the position, Mr. Patel and Mr. Bose, if they have any fruitful suggestions to place before the country, should do it now and take Indians into their confidence. Gandhiji has set his heart on communal unity and Harijan work, and he has placed both these items in the forefront of his programme. And now also that he has been released unconditionally, it is time for him to take up this part of his programme and to bring it to a successful issue. In the meantime, the Civil Disobedience movement has to be called off, and such a step should give enough time to the leaders to put their heads together and come to a final decision. At the same time, we would request Mr. Bose and his friends not to indulge in indiscriminate and vague destructive criticism, but to come to the point and place their definite ideas before the Congress leaders to be taken up if they are feasible. There is enough work for the leaders to do in the country without reverting to mere co-operation as the alternative; as some people have begun to say in Madras. Whatever the Congress does, the lessons of the past will have taught nothing, if they have not taught us to eschew sterile policies, either of the nature of Civil Disobedience on the one hand, or indiscriminating co-operation on the other.

India Unrepresented

The much boosted World Economic Conference meets to-day in London under the presidentship of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. It is confronted with an array of most baffling economic problems, some of which are inextricably connected with equally baffling political problems like War Debts and Disarmament. Many distracted business men and millions of the unemployed hope that the Conference will bring at least some relief to them, but many more, who have better knowledge of the past international conferences, are frankly sceptical about the latest one.

For months past, a number of economic experts have been busy formulating and, where possible, narrowing down the issues to be discussed at the Conference; but while they have sketched out a field, as wide as economics, they have not come anywhere near even a tentative solution for the really controversial parts of any problem. They are agreed only on one point, that concerted action, on a large scale, can alone avert the graver crisis. Most international conferences have suffered shipwreck on the very difficulty of getting a large number of countries to accept a theoretically sound solution of a problem.

TARIFF TRUCE.

So far as vague solutions are concerned, many have always been ready at hand, such, for instance, as a tariff truce. Many countries, not excluding Britain, agree generally to such a truce. But every country has its own reservations and, these are not easy to be adjusted. Britain, for instance, would insist upon maintaining intact the tariff walls she has recently built up, presumably in anticipation of a tariff truce. But, in so far as these walls are an economic advantage, it is unfair to deny to other countries an advantage conceded to Britain, especially, if those countries have suffered from Britain's discriminatory tariffs.

DEBTS AND DISARMAMENT.

Some other vague measures of relief have also been much talked about, such as raising prices, stabilising exchange, and so on. But formulae like these are much easier to talk about broadly than to work out in detail. Finally, there is this supreme difficulty that, there can be no real or lasting relief to Europe unless the War Debts are liquidated. But America will not listen to any such proposition unless she is assured that the debt money will not be used for building up armaments, that is, unless the Disarmament Conference shows some substantial results.

INDIA'S SORRY POSITION!

It is possible, however, that at the Economic Conference, as at several other such conferences, the Bigger Powers may arrive at some sort of understanding at the expense of others. In any case, the outlook for India at the Conference is anything but satisfactory. In the first place, it is an intolerable insult and humiliation that Sir Samuel Hoare, of all men, is foisted upon her as the Leader of the Indian Delegation, and the majority of the delegates are non-Indians. We shall not be surprised if the report is true that, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar have refused to work on the Consultative Committee to assist the Indian Delegation, as they object to the composition of the delegation.

MUST BE REPUDIATED.

Sir Samuel, who will dominate the Delegation, has long been accustomed to subordinate Indian interests to those of Britain, and he will continue to do so at the Conference. That is, indeed, the reason why he has made himself the Leader and packed the Delegation with a non-Indian majority. But such a delegation is an affront which India should not tolerate. Indian businessmen and others should repudiate Sir Samuel's self-constituted leadership and protest against the non-Indian majority, and cable their protests to the Foreign Press and also to the President and organisers of the Conference. With an unnational and, in some respects, an anti-national delegation, India will gain little, but may lose much at the Conference.

Press Views

Charity At Home

There is a certain amount of commonsense in a letter contributed to a Bombay paper reminding Muslims that we have a Muslim University to support at Aligarh "and scores of Muslim institutions in this country that need all the assistance that can be given." This apropos the visit of the Muslim delegation from Jerusalem in India at present to collect funds for establishing a Muslim University in that place. The correspondent hopes that Indian money will not be given away for a project which is ordinarily the concern of the Muslims of Palestine. Muslim generosity is world-famed, and although we wish the deputation all success, we trust that India's great needs will not be forgotten by Muslim philanthropists.—"Star of India."

The Test

If the Four Power Pact is not a pious document like the Kellogg Pact and those signing it believe that it will be an efficient instrument in guaranteeing European peace, then it ought to be followed by a readiness on the part of signatories, who are heavily armed, to disarm. That is, it ought to lead to the success of the Disarmament Conference. If it does not, then there will be no abatement in the menace to future peace in spite of assurances given in the Pact for the adoption of the pacific methods to solve unsolved problems and for pursuing a policy of friendly co-operation.—"Leader."

Millowners' Duty

In course of a recent statement Mr. H.P. Mody, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, remarked that Japan bought Indian raw cotton because it suited her purpose and that, as soon as she would find that Indian cotton was of no benefit to her she would cease to buy it. That may be true, and it is an essential principle of business. But that does not go against the assumption that protection for the Indian millowners' business is likely to affect, however indirectly, India's cotton-growing industry. Nay, it is only too probable that Japan will boycott Indian raw cotton as a protest against the new duty. The millowners will, therefore, it is hoped, keep all these matters in view whenever they propose to increase their prices or cut the wages.—"Mussalman."

5,000,000 Slaves Still

It will be a hundred years next August since decrees were signed setting free 700,000 slaves in the British Empire, Parliament voting twenty million pounds for the purpose. But slavery as an institution, still flourishes in many countries. It has been calculated that there are about 5,000,000 persons held as chattels that can be bought and sold. The League of Nations framed a slavery convention nine years ago, which has since been signed by over forty nations. But as even a rudimentary international conscience is yet to develop, those who have signed the Convention have not been as keen as they might have been in giving effect to it. The League Council has appointed a Committee of seven to watch the working of the Convention and advise the League on matters connected with it. But what is wanted to stir the conscience of the world is active, unremitting propaganda, such as a decorous institution like the League is hardly capable of.—"Hindu."

HYDERABAD'S COSTLY BURDEN

35 British Officers Cost 8-1/2 Lakhs Per Annum

(By "SCRUTATOR.")

The latest classified Civil List of the Hyderabad State discloses the fact that thirty-five British officers, both civil and military, are at present in the service of the Nizam's Government. All of them are holding high positions and nearly half of them are heads of various departments.

The salaries they get are far in excess of those they used to get in British India. Besides their fat salaries, these officers get fat allowances too. One case deserves special mention. Mr. G. W. Benton, of the District Police, gets a salary of Rs. 1,500 B.G., and an allowance of Rs. 1,772-7-4 B.G. —the allowance exceeding the salary by Rs. 272-7-4.

Thirty, out of these thirty-five officers, receive their salaries and allowances in Government of India currency, instead of the Hyderabad coin. Whether this is due to the fact that the Hyderabad rupee is less in value or whether these superior British officers resent being paid in the coin of a vassal state, is more than I can say.

EXTRAVAGANT SALARIES.

Twenty-five, out of these thirty-five officers, get allowances, in spite of the fact that their salaries are not only paid in Government of India currency but are far in excess of the figures stipulated by the Hyderabad Salaries Commission for those particular posts.

A Secretary to Government, for instance, is to start on Rs. 1,500 rising gradually to Rs. 2,000. Messrs. Tasker and Collins are both Secretaries to Government, but they get Rs. 4,441-10-8 and Rs. 4,525 per mensem respectively. In Hyderabad currency these figures mean nearly Rs. 5,000 each. Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur was Political Minister and Senior Member of the Executive Council, but he never drew more than Rs. 2,000.

The two British Officers I have named above are, by no means, exceptions. It can easily be proved that the whole lot of them enjoy these extraordinary privileges and impose a heavy burden on the Treasury. I have calculated that more than 8-1/2 lakhs is paid away every year to these thirty-five chosen Britishers in the shape of salaries and allowances alone.

MONEY NOT THE ONLY LOSS.

But money is not the only loss that Hyderabad is put to, because of the employment of British officers. This is a luxury, which besides money has cost the State what little prestige was left of it.

With one or two exceptions, all Indian officers, however highly placed, have suffered in influence. Even the Paigah Amirs do not count for much these days. Nor does the Prime Minister, Sir Kishen Pershad, carry much weight. The public knows how to butter its bread and naturally leans on these imported officials to get things done.

Speaking broadly, an Indian Head of a department—barring honourable exceptions—has ceased to be the boss of his department, because any subordinate of his can get promotions and allowances if he knows hows to get round the white officials or their henchman, the great Sir Akbar Hydari. This has demoralised public administration considerably and, what is worse, has infused the deadly virus of inferiority complex in the body politic.

Speaking individually and personally, I have nothing to say against these imported officials. I am told they are, with few exceptions, all very nice and amiable. Some of them may be quite efficient, too, in their own way. But that is not the point at issue. We, Hyderabadis, are opposed to this importation only on principle.

Frankly Speaking

A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT

It is difficult to understand the mentality that has induced the authorities in Whitehall to refuse Mr. Subash Bose a visa on his passport for England.

The inspiration, of course, comes from Simla and, it is possible, also, that the Home Office have had something to say in the matter.

The refusal, however, raises a very serious constitutional question: Whether the British Government are not gravely infringing the law of the Constitution when they make it impossible, by refusing a passport, for a British born subject to land in Britain itself.

It is a pity that issue cannot be raised and decided in the courts.

If Mr. Bose, or any other British Indian, could get a steamer to take him to England without being in possession of a passport, the authorities could not prevent him from landing, nor could they prosecute him subsequently for having exercised his constitutional right.

SCANDAL OF THE ANDAMANS.

Another batch of prisoners is being despatched to the Andamans, including some detenus of Bengal, who were until recently kept in the Rajahmundry jail.

No positive objection can be raised, if those who are sentenced to transportation are sent to the Andamans, though the practice is undesirable and even reprehensible. The influence of the Andamans on the prisoners sent there has not been to their advantage.

What is entirely condemnable is the sending of detenus to these distant islands. These men have neither been tried nor sentenced. They are merely kept in custody, on suspicion.

If the Government have any evidence against them, they ought to be brought before a duly constituted court of law and there tried. There is no moral justification for sending them to a penal settlement, to herd with criminals.

YET ANOTHER!

Is another Maharajah is to deport? It looks as though Dewas is awaiting his fate, or rather the decision of Mr. B. J. Glancy, the Political Secretary to the Government of India, who has been ordered to Indore to look into the matter personally.

This is not a new question. For some years past there have been complaints of maladministration against the Maharajah but the Paramount Power has neglected to remedy the grievances of the people, who have been long suffering.

Within the course of a month two Princes have fallen. Autocracy is doomed and it is time for other autocrats to take a warning and share their power with the people, before it is taken from them by a stronger power.

SILVER AFTER GOLD?

Having lost gold to the tune of Rs. 141 crores since Britain went off the Gold Standard, India should now beware of losing her silver also and getting instead only paper money.

America having agreed to accept silver in repayment of debts due to her, the "Morning Post" states that the British Government are likely to avail themselves of the concession by buying Indian silver. The Government of India are said to have 400 million ounces of silver and it is suggested that this quantity may be bought by Britain and shipped to Washington.

If the suggestion is accepted, it is almost certain that the Government of India will not get gold in exchange but will get only paper money. That would be one more unconscionable bargain, and it should be denounced by the public in advance.

A WELCOME VENTURE.

Such an enterprise as the attempt that is being made the world is essential to make India more air-minded and in particular to stimulate among the Indian youth an ambition to excel in aviation.

Mr. Chawla, who has undertaken the proposed flight round the world, is well fitted for the task as he is the first Indian successfully to fly from Karachi to England and won the prize awarded.

The enterprise is estimated to cost only Rs. 35,000, of which Rs. 16,450 has already been contributed.

We trust that the balance will be speedily contributed.

Readers' Views

LICENSED GAMBLING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondent under the non-deplume 'Observer' in your issue of even date writes under the caption of "Lure of Satta Khel" a very interesting and instructive letter. Instructive it is in the sense that it explains the "modus operandi" of the satta.

He declares that half of the Bombay population have become gamblers. May I say the other half have become abettors? He states that satta is conducted almost under the very nose of the Police. This is an unfair aspersion on the Bombay Police, because they have not been wanting in their vigilance to bring to book these culprits against whom they could reasonably lay a charge.

Satta or gambling has been conducted in numerous ways in Bombay. The buying and selling commodities like, cotton, gold, silver, etc. without the slightest intention of taking delivery of purchases or the financial ability to do so is also a kind of gambling. Badlas in shares, stocks and Government securities is also gambling. It may be that all this buying, selling and badla business have a more respectable appearance about them.

Satta or gamble in American cotton figures is certainly gambling of a glaring order, akin probably to the fashionable gambling at the Casino of Monte Carlo. It is, however, sad to see that in Bombay it is a secret gamble. Just as it is difficult to stamp out a secret vice, it is by no means easy for any Government to eradicate secret methods of gambling unless the public themselves in a body co-operate with Government. But I am afraid that in these days of non-co-operation such a tremendous co-operation would be out of the question.

Rather than allow this civil gun-powder to do further harm to the economic condition of Bombay, it would be advisable to licence all classes of gambling and insist upon gamblers taking part only at the licenced places as in the case of the Race Course. Those fortunate few who make money by this class of gambling should be taxed on such an income to the extent of say, as 4 per rupee. The profits realised by Government from licencing and taxing such gambles may be applied for hospitals, beggar-homes, and the like.

It is useless for one to write and preach merely what is good and what is bad for the city and to criticise the people and the police. The very newspapers who give prominent publicity to these criticisms have in their columns advertisements from tipsters of all sorts.—Yours etc.,

"SPECTRUM".

MORE IMPORTANT THAN TEMPLE ENTRY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was glad to read your leading article "Scandalous Restrictions" in your yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle." It is really a matter of regret that the glaring disability of our Harijan Brothers, namely, free access to Hindu Hotels and Restaurants, has not received the attention of those who really and sincerely wish to remove the curse of untouchawility.

Since the present campaign of anti-untouchability, much has been done to uplift the Harijans and to ameliorate their conditions. We hear through newspaper columns of the throwing open of temples to these people. Also the digging of new wells for their use. But we have yet to hear that in cities and towns the Hindu Hotels and Restaurants are opened to Harijans or in villages.

It is a question of right and equality, and the question of sympathy which savours of patronage. By digging new wells, we are, in my opinion helping indirectly to perpetuate the stigma of untouchability which we, the caste Hindus, had better do away with.

If we are really sincere in our advice that all the disabilities of our Harijan Brothers from which they suffer should end, then we must do everything in our power to do so. It cannot be denied that the greatest of the disabilities from which Harijans mostly suffer is that concerning the free access to Hindu Hotels and Restaurants and to draw water from public wells with equal rights. These are the greatest restrictions of Harijans in their lives and of more importance than the entry into Temples. The Reformers will do well if they will concentrate all their efforts and carry on an active propaganda in this connection.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. RAJADHYAX.

Dadar, June 8.

ONE MORE PLACE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the history of Governors of Bombay the regime of Sir Frederick Sykes will leave a land mark! No executive head of the province has ever moved so freely with his subjects as did His Excellency.

His recent visit to Hospitals, Pinjarapol, Crawford Market and last but not the least, to the fishery at Colaba evince how keen Sir Fredrick is over the industries of his presidency and anxious to learn all about the daily habits of the labourers. At the last place he excelled himself in free movement, when he went fishing in the company of fishermen.

His Excellency has visited all these places of interest but there is one place yet left out a visit to which, will prove educative and beneficial though not interesting. With the charming and beautiful sights of the day, there is a dark and ugly side of the medal, the night side of Bombay. A flight of houses of ill-fame ranging on both sides of the road at Duncan and Foras Roads and a number of lanes of Kamathipura where hundreds of women lead a life of shame. This sight will not fail to convince an eye-witness as to how dire is the necessity for strick enforcement of the Prostitution Act in Bombay. Prostitution has a history from time immemorial and it would be a mad venture to attempt to wipe off this curse from the surface of earth. However, it will be wise to make an effort to curb this evil. Women of notoriety can safely be removed from the heart of the city to its outskirts, preferably at Worli or Wadala where they may be lodged in sanitary premises and the authorities strickly enforcing the hygienic principles.

On his return to Bombay from Ganeshkhind, if His Excellency, looking to the gravity of the situation, takes a drive through any of these localities of nefarious atmosphere, I am confident, that the visit will not fail to depict as to how calamitious is the state of affairs.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

ANTI-INDIAN FILM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following advertisement was found in the "Motion Pictures Herald" of America in the issue of May 6th 1933.

".....Every exhibitor knows what 'Africa Speaks' did at the box-office? 'India Speaks' is another.....bound to startle, and hang up new records. A tale of adventure in a fabulous land where a thousand golden temples hide a million sins.

"In it Richard Halliburton, romancer, adventurer.....most popular of authors.....reveals almost incredible adventures, thrills, sights, in a land where girls of twelve marry men of fifty and some women have a dozen husbands....."

The above advertisement is most scandalising for our motherland. This needs no comments and we leave this matter to your deep consideration and to see that this picture is completely banned in our country.

Hope you will take up the matter immediately before the picture lands in India.

Thanking you.—Yours, etc.,

Y. N. NAIDU.

38, Joripet,
Bangalore City.

ANJUMAN HIGH SCHOOL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Great dissatisfaction prevails as to why a Parsi Headmaster is engaged in the most renowned Muslim institution of the presidency?

May we know:—

(1) Whether there is strong pressure from the Government for the appointment of a Parsi?

(2) Is it true that the students picketed against this grievance some years back?

(3) Do the Anjuman consider that India is so deprived of experienced Muslims as to favourably meet the wishes of the public?

(4) Is it true that he is not trained?

(5) Can the Anjuman give example of any community's school with non-religionist head?

(6) Do they believe that no benevolent Muslim will be prepared to take up the post on the less pay.

(7) Am I wrong if I to say that the behaviour of a civilised Muslim Headmaster on Islamic lines will be an accepted example for students to follow and effective in the improvement of the School —Yours, etc.,

MUSLIM.

God Is One And We Are His Children

Closer Contact Between Many Communities Will Reveal Identity Of Concept Of God Leading To Harmony' Says Dr. Kurtkoti

If understanding is the preliminary stage for arriving at a conception of the unity of life behind the diversity of individuals, Nasik must claim with pride the distinction of having created that understanding between different faiths in India. This achievement was most marked in the case of Hindus and Mahomedans.

More than twenty five learned papers were read during the Conference sessions.

His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtkoti made the following concluding remarks:

Our dream of an All Faiths Conference in India has at last materialised. Representatives belonging to both the sexes of almost all Principal Faiths from all parts of India have gathered together and enlightened us on important and distinctive truths taught by their Faiths. From the several papers read, it is evident that all the speakers have striven to keep steadily in view the ideal set forth by the convenors of the conference and have carried on candid discussion evincing extraordinary self-control. It is a matter for immense pleasure that more than twenty five speakers contributed to our deliberations. I offer my congratulations to them all.

SO-CALLED PATRIOTISM

Patriotism falsely so-called and armaments are side-tracts from the straight path of oneness and violence and war are the grim ghosts ready to pounce upon any one who fails to conform to that straight path. On the other hand if we duly recoknise the unity which underlies all creation, the feeling of Universal Brotherhood is intensified and Patriotism is expanded into World-consciousness, for the correct application of our principles of unity of life in this way makes the whole of the World our motherland in an even nobler sense of the word.

GOD IS SUPER-PERSONAL

Our real work begins when the Conference ends. Each one of us has to make an effort to understand the other's point of view. The Hindu will try to realise what him Muslim brother means, when, for instance, the latter is taking of impersonal God. Similarly if an earnest Muhammad thinker tries to realise the higher standpoint of Vedanta Philosophy, he may learn to his surprise that, according to the latter, to call God impersonal is also to put a human limitation on the Almighty, that God is neither impersonal nor personal. He is super-personal—in the sense of having perfect freedom to use either personal or impersonal mediaum.

GANDHI AND KAAL.

As a matter of fact, all Faiths in this world are passing through a process of cleansing at the present time. Hindu leaders like Gandhiji have taken up the cause of untouchables. Mustafa Kamal Pasha has set free the veiled womankind of Turkey. The post-war trials of Christian nations are rousing up the followers of "the Man from Galilee" to their duty of preserving peace.

Nothing was more pleasing than the remark of Moulana L. A. Halderi of Lucknow, made in his speech yesterday that he holds all to be Muslims who accept the principle of surrender to God, for, according to him, Islam means surrender. On similar grounds a Hindu will be able to call all others Hindus, a Christian will call all others Christians, a Buddhist will call all others Buddhists. Thus there is no change of allegiance on the part of any to realise this principle common to all faiths.

The present opportunity has been taken of briefly summing up my views on these points especially because I am anxious that at least a short account of the results of the discussions of this Conference should reach America in time to be of some service to those engaged in the World Fellowship of Faiths in case I am prevented from being personally present there. With all deference to the repeated and earnest invitations of the Organisrs I want to make myself clear as to why I am hesitating to undertake the voyage.

CO-OPERATION OF PRINCES

The keen interest all of you have shown in the work of the Conference, and the active co-operation. Their Highnesses Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad and Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar who sent their representatives with substantial donations to place our work on a permanent footing will considerawly strengthen our hands in the formation of an All Faiths League.

I have felt, as I sincerely believe you have all felt, the same Divine and inspired with that Faith we Principle flowing in all our hearts can all form a genuine Fellowship of Faiths which can brave many, if not all the lutricate problems of the present age.

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NO REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT

Cawnpore Municipal Chairman Denies Press Report

(From A Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 10.

Interviewed in connection with a report published in the "Pioneer", dated June 9, under the caption "Cawnpore Municipal Board and the alleged representation to Government" Mr. B. Brijendra Swarup, Chairman of the Municipal Board said:

"I am simply astonished to read the said message from the local correspondent of the Associated Press. I have no knowledge of any representation having been made to the Governor or the Minister for the Local self-Government, requesting supercession of the Cawnpore Municipal Board. I heard nothing about it prior to my reading the same. The allegations made therein would appear to be absolutely baseless and frivolous. The work of the Board is going on very smoothly and the members are co-operating with me and no obstructions are being placed in the administration of the Board."

PARTY WAR FARE MUST CEASE

Face Indian Problem Like Team Advises Sir K. Wood

UNCANNY WARNING

If Scheme Is Made Matter Party Warngling Empire Would Be Poorer

LONDON, June 11.

Nothing could be worse for India than that the proposals regarding it should become part of party-warfare in Britain with a reversal of policy at any change in the Government, said Sir Kingsley Wood (Conservative), at a 'fete' at Gainsborough.

He added that, if that happened, India would indeed be lost to the Empire. The Conservative Party standing for orderly working of the British constitution, must be among the first to await the Select Committee's recommendations before coming to the final conclusions.—Reuter.

INJURED IN REVOLVER ACCIDENT

RANGOON, June 11.

A European employee of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation named Mr. H. Donnengton, aged 25, lodging in the company's chummery, was removed to the hospital early this morning with a bullet wound penetrating on the right side of the chest, two inches below the collar bone, and coming out through the shoulder blade. It is stated that while cleaning his revolver at 1 a.m., a bullet went off causing injury. His condition is critical.—A.P.

MOONJE BLESSES CHAWLA'S WORLD FLIGHT SCHEME

Indian Youth Should Shoulder Defence Of Country And Relieve Britishers Of That Burden, Says "Colonel"

Blessing Mr. Chawl's world flight scheme, Dr. Moonje said "promotion of civil aviation in India and world flight by an Indian should be mainly with the object of training young men to take charge of the defence of India."

Britishers have defended India and borne burden for 150 years, and their backs must be sore. We ought to relieve them and ask them to take rest, as our turn for defending the Country has come," said Dr. B. S. Moonje in his presidential remarks at the meeting held at the Deccan Merchants Association on Sunday evening, when Mr. Ramnath Chawla spoke on "Civil Aviation."

Mr. Chawla, speaking about aviation said that if India wanted to keep pace with the progress of the modern world, she ought to adopt and accommodate herself to the changing environments. India had scaled giddy heights in the realm of spirit, thought, culture and philosophy, but the time now has come when her sons living in a practical world should prove themselves to be practical men. The world around is shaping and moulding the present day civilization, and two things that are playing very important part in it are rapid transport and flashlike transmission.

Aviation is the latest and the most up-to-date scientific method of travelling. The speaker traced the history of Aviation since it came into existence 25 years ago. Aeroplanes, which were found very useful by the warring nations during the World War are now being used for civil purposes and being made very good use of during peace. Commercial possibilities were not realised until the time of peace, and since then, aviation is no longer regarded as mere armament. In western Countries there is a notework of airways carrying tons of mails and thousands of passengers every day. The respective Government of these countries are giving liberal subsidies to all those private companies which are responsible for encouraging the growth of aviation.

JOB FOR YOUTHS.

India is concerned to be an ideal country for aviation. Looking to the vastness of the land, the climatic conditions, India lends herself to the promotion of aviation in a way which no other country does. The only way to develop aviation in India is to encourage young Indians to take up aviation as a profession, and distinguished commercial bodies should float limited companies and thus encourage Indian youths.

Referring to the flight round the world Mr. Chawla said "the flight round the world that Dr. Moonje is organising for me is something most unique in the history of India. If I am able to start in a month, it will take me about two months to compete the flight, as it is thought best to take more time than to rush through."

FATHER OF AERO CLUB

Dr. Moonje speaking next narrated in detail how the present Aero Club of India and Burma came into existence. A few years ago when the question came up in the Assembly that nine lakhs of rupees should be sanctioned for aviation, many Indians opposed, but the speaker supported the motion. Later, he and Sir Victor Sassoon put their heads together and decided to start an Aero Club for India which has developed to-day into the big Aero Club of India and Burma. Since then, the speaker's idea was that young Indians should be trained in aviation if not for military purposes, at least for civil aviation. The one idea that was always behind his support to the sanction of a certain amount for aviation was that Indians should be trained for self defence. If after a few years there was transfer of power, it would be possible India might not have trained men to defend the country. His suggestion to the Indian Members of the Assembly who were against the sanction of 9 lakhs was that Government were going to spend that amount somehow, why not then sanction the amount and spend it for training Indians.

CHAWLA'S EXAMPLE.

The speaker was anxious to prove that the division that Britishers were making of India into martial and non-martial was wrong. Every young Indian when trained was fit enough to defend his country. It should be proved that when trained an Indian youth would be as staunch a defended of his country as any British boy would be. The speaker was very anxious to demonstrate it not only to the Britishers but the world that there was nothing like martial and non-martial race in India.

Mr. Chawla was a Punjabi Bania, who according to the Britishers belonged to the non-martial race, but he had proved that he could be as martial as any British boy.

FLYING ROUND WORLD.

Speaking about the Scheme of kying round the world, the Doctor said that an Indian flying round the world would show to the world that the Indian youth had as much spirit of adventure as any other nation's youth. It would enhance the prestige of India in the eyes of the world. When the speaker approached several of his capitalist friends for contributions, they discouraged him and asked him not to waste his energy on a useless scheme. The first to encourage the Doctor was the Maharaja of Patiala who was very happy when the Doctor explained him the scheme, and gave Rs. 5,000. The scheme required 35,000 and only 16,000 had so far been collected. The doctor hoped that before he returned from London, Mr. Chawla would have successfully completed his round the World Tour.

ON EVE OF FLIGHT

C-in-C. Wishes Bon Voyage To Lady Willingdon

SIMLA, June 11.

At a farewell dinner at the Viceregal Lodge last night H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in a few words wished Her Excellency bon voyage and happy visit to England.

H. E. the Viceroy spoke in high terms of the services rendered by Flight Lieutenant Hugh MacDonald A. D. C. who is accompanying Lady Willingdon home.

Both Her Excellency and Mr. MacDonald responded to their toasts in delightfully neat little speeches.

Owing to hazy conditions prevailing at this time of the year, Lady Willingdon will entrain for Karachi instead of flying there as originally intended.—A.P.

HARIJANS LEFT OUT

Adjournment Motion In Assembly

SIMLA, June 11.

Mr. Sant Singh, a member of the Assembly informs the press that he has given notice of an adjournment motion for the next session of the Assembly to discuss a matter of public importance, namely, the proposed reservation of appointments controlled by it for minority communities, whereby out of 33 1/3 per cent of appointments reserved for the nomination for minorities, 25 per cent are proposed to be reserved for Muslims, 8 for Anglo-Indians and the remaining two and one-third for other minorities, totally excluding the depressed classes from such reservation.—A.P.

WHAT IS THERE IN FRUITLESS TALKS ?

Shujaudain Wants All To Work For Common Good

Khalifa Shujauddin, a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, who sailed for England by s.s. "Moldavia" to tender evidence before the Joint Select Commitee on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, has issued the following statement:—

"I have been nominated by All-India Muslim Conference to place before the Joint Select Committee Muslim point of view with regard to those matter, which still remain undecided so far as Muslim demands are concerned. As a nominee I cannot do anything else than reiterate the demands so often made by the All-India Muslim Conference."

"I fervently hope that the representatives of the various communities who are proceeding to England to appear before the Joint Select Committee will, instead of wasting their energies in fruitless talks, concentrate their attention on the all India problem of evolving a workable and progressive constitution for India so that she may be able to take her rightful place in the comity of nations."—A.P.

SHASTRIS' MEMORIAL TO HOARE .

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

A memorial signed by Shastris and Pandits has been sent to the Secretary of State for India requesting him to embody a clause in the new constitution prohibiting interference either by legislation or executive action with religious beliefs and practice of the people of India.—A.P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay inspected Queen Mary's Technical School at Kirkee.

His Excellency the Viceroy's proposed tour to Kashmir on the 3rd July has been cancelled.

Owing to ill-health, Eir Alan Parsons will return to India a week or two later than expected, and Mr. A. H. Lloyd is likely to act as the Finance Member for a month or so.

CAWNPORE'S SCHEME FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

Rs. 30,000 For Construction Of Sanitary Quarters For City Sweepers : Support For Chairman's Programme

(From Ouur Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 10.

Following is the note read out by B. Brijendra Swarup in a meeting of Municipal Board in connection with the Board's programme [illegible]jans of Cawnpore.

It was accepted unanimously except for two dissentient votes:—

The question of providing sanitary houuses and ameliorating other conditions of life of depressed classes, particularly of sweepers, is now engaging serious attention all round and let us hope that the sympathy that has been oeen generated for depressed classes among the general public by Mahatma Gandhi's recent memorable fast would not be shortlived. The Government, too, is now anxious that the housing conditions of sweepers should soon be improved. However, I think that the Board should approach the question uninfluenced by any outside considerations, from the standpoint of its duty towards the Harijans who form an important unui of the poputon of our municipality.

BOARD'S PARAMOUNT DUTY.

I think I need not impress upon your mind that it is the paramount duty of the Board to provide sanitary houses fit for human habitation for the sweepers in their employment. To house their own employees, the Board should arrange to construct at least 550 quarters in addition to those already constructed by it The total cost of construction of 550 quarters is estimated at about Rs. 1,60,000. This expenditure may be spread over 4 or 5 years. But, remember, the duty of the Board does not end here. It is equally essential that the housing conditions of part-time private servants who are at present living in insanitary private ahatas should also be improved. This difficulty can satisfactorily be solved only by the acquisition of insanitary ahatas.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The other necessity that is being felt in this respect is the construction of public baths to be located close to the quarters inhabited by the depressed classes and other labourers and I think in the plans for the construction of the proposed houses provision should be made for such baths. In my opinion, bathing-places should be separately provided for males and females. The baths for the females should also have 'purdah' walls.

We should also make suitable arrangements for the supply of a sufficient quantity of pure water and proper lighting in connection with the quarters for these people.

HARIJAN EDUCATION.

The next item which must engage our attention is the education of the depressed class people. I think it is our duty to give the sons and daughters of the depressed classes as good a primary education as we have had ourselves. The Municipal Board is already running two schools for the depresesd classes; but I think they are insufficient and to cope with the present demand two night-schools specially for the depressed classes should be opened and one day-school for the girls of depressed classes should also be started.

RS. 30,000 FOR SANITARY QUARTERS

I have carefully studied the budget with the object to find out how much money the Board will be able to spare for these objects from the current year's budget and I have also consulted the Executive Officer, the Municipal Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health. The Engineer has informed me that he will be able to spare Rs. 25,000 to 30,000 from the provision for drainage works in the current year's budget. Rs. 40,000 are already provided under head 'Acquisition of Ahatas' and some money may also be available for this purpose from other heads as well. So we can safely allot Rs. 30,000 for construction of sanitary quarters for our sweepers and retain Rs. 40,000 as it is for the acquisition of insanitary ahatas, and if at the time revised budget is prepared, it is found that it is not likely that Rs. 40,000 which has been provided in the current year's budget for the acquisiaon of insanitary ahatas will all be spent during the current financial year on the said object and that some money can be spared under that head for the construction of sweepers' quarters, it can then be transferred for that purpose.

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SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S NICE WORK

Its 28th Annual Report Gives Glimpse Of Its Socio-Political Activities Of Varied Nature

The following is a suummary of the report of the activities of the Servants of India Society for 1932-33 which completes its 28th year of existence to-day (12th June).

As is well known, the Society is a political body of life-workers and stands for national politics. It is a secular body non-religious, non-sectarian and non-communal, being open to all Indians and carrying on its patriotic work in a religious spirit. The Society now contains 27 members. It has four provincial branches with headquarters at Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Nagpur and smaller centres at Dohad, Lahore, Lucknow, Cuttack, Mayanur, Calicut and Mangalore. A special feature of its working is that the bulk of its work is done, not in its own name, but in that of other organisations, political, social, educational and economic, with which its members are connected either as founders or as principal active workers. This makes it impossible to present to the public an exhaustive account of its work without going into the details of the work of these other organisations. Some of its workers are also engaged in institutional work which being of a routine nature does not easily lend itself to detailed narration every year.

SOCIETY'S POLITICS.

Roughly speaking, the Society's politics are those of the Indian Liberal party. As such, the report tells us, it kept up an unflagging opposition during the year under report to the futile and injurious policies of civil disobedience on one hand and repression on the other and "assiduously pleaded for greater realism on the part of the Congress and for far-sighted statesmanship on the part of the Government. It pleaded with the Congress that civil disobedience was, in principle, undesirable, that the country was not prepared for an agitation large enough to achieve its purpose of ending or mending the present system of Government, that unsuccessful challenges to authority only stiffened its back and rendered it less amenable to persuasion and that constitutional agitation was not a hopeless failure.

It pleaded with the Government that repression was no remedy for the political discontent of the people, that it could at best "produce a desert and call it peace," or that it would only drive discontent underground and stimulate revolutionary crime; and that rule by ordinances and the suspension of the fundamental rights of citizenship are the clearest proof that the Government was no longer based on the consent of the people and that the only permanent remedy for the discontent of the people was the honest implementing of the Gandhi-Irwin pact and conceding Dominion Status to India with safeguards conceived in the interest of India." The Society's organs, viz. the Servant of India (Weekly), the Dnyan Prakash (Marathi Daily) and the Hitavada, (Weekly), did their best to popularise this policy and to make it effective.

ACTIVITIES OF JOSHI AND SASTRI.

Two of the Society's members, viz. Messrs. Sastri and Joshi, have played an important part in the constitutional discussions that have been going on during the last three years. Mr. Joshi being a member of the third R.T.C. and also of the Consultative Committee—a position which he resigned as a protest against Sir Samuel Hoare's attempt of a year ago to scrap the Conference method. He is at present serving on the Joint Select Committee, which is considering the White Paper. The Communal decision of August last of H. M.'s Government failed to commend itself to the Society, but its general policy has been to accept it as Indians themselves were unable to find a satisfactory solution for the communal difficulty.

Mahatma Gandhi's fast of September last, leading to the settlement known as the Poona Pact, threw considerable additional work on the Society's members and the formation of the Servants of the Untouchables Society which followed soon after claimed the whole-time attention of Mr. Thakkar as its Secretary. The President Mr. Devadhar and the Vice-President Pandit H. N. Kunzru are the presidents respectively of the Maharashtra and U. P. Boards of the new Society intended for Harijan service. This is not to say that before September last the Society did not interest itself in the problem of untouchability. Its members were connected as active workers with institutions devoting themselves to improving their social status.

INDIAN STATES.

The Society has all along taken a keen interest in the cause of the subjects of Indian States and the 'Sansthanee Swarajya,' an Anglo-Marathi weekly, edited by one of its senior members, Mr. A. V. Patvardhan, is doing yeoman service to that cause. Mr. Vaze too, in the columns of the Servant of India has drawn attention to the disabilities from which they suffer and pleaded for direct representation for them in the Federal Legislature and for the conferment of fundamental rights of citizenship on them.

The improvement of the lot of Indians Overseas, agitation for the constitution of a separate Oriya province, rural uplift, adult education, improvement of labour conditions in India, reclamation of criminal tribes, scouting, co-operation, swadeshi, temperance, occasional relief of distress—these engaged the Society's attention during last year.

Under its auspices is conducted the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics which has for its Director Mr. D. R. Gadgil, M.A., M.Litt. The Institute is recognised by the Bombay University for post-graduate studies in economics and can send up students directly for the University examination. Inter-collegiate lectures for M.A. students on politics and economics are arranged by it, as also what may be termed University Extension lectures, one such being delivered by Mr. Gadgil on the Ottawa agreement. He also brought out a pamphlet on "India and Imperial Preference" which has been highly spoken of everywhere. With the help of two workers, the Institute is at present conducting investigations into the problem of fruit production in the Deccan and the economics of road transport in the same area.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

A word about the finances about the Servants of India Society may not be out of place here. Though these showed some improvement during the year, the financial condition of the Society can by no means be described as satisfactory. The members' allowances were cut down last year on a sliding scale by amounts which averaged 10 per cent. But for this cut the Society would have been unable to admit any probationers of whom three were taken. The report gives expression to the Society's sense of gratitude to all those who helped it financially and concludes with an earnest appeal to its friends and those who value its work to come to its aid with more liberal contributions so that the necessity of any curtailment in its nation-building activities may be obviated.

WIDESPREAD THUNDER STORM IN UPPER INDIA

POONA, June 11.

Arabian Sea monsoon is fairly active along west coast of Peninsula and Deccan. The Bay monsoon is strengthening in Burma and conditions continue markedly unsettled in north Bay of Bengal. Fairly widespread thunderstorms have occurred in Northeast India, central parts of the country, east United Provinces and in and around Kashmir. Rainfall is nearly general in lower Burma, east Central Provinces, Kashmir, Konkan, south Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccann, and is local in Upper Burma, Bengal, East United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Mysore. Few falls also occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central India, west Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, East Rajputana, north Madras coast.

Chief amouts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Mergui one and a half; Akyab three quarters; Bhamo a half; Victoria Point, Tavoy, Diamond Island a quarter; Silchar two; Daltonganj one; Behrampore, Dogra three quarters; Mymensingh a half; Shillong, Barisal, Gaya a quarter; Gorakhpur, Benares one and a half; Raipur three quarters; Bhopal a half; Bahraich, Chanda a quarter; Sonamarg one; Rawalpindi three quarters; Murree, Srinagar, Dras, Drosh a half; Khamdala, Gopalpur, Mercara one; Marmagao, Ahmednagar, Mahabaleshwar three quarters; Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Mangalore, Cochin, Cuddapah a half; Karwar, Miraj, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Trivandrum, Bellary and Anantpur a quarter.

Forecast: Monsoon will strengthen along west coast of Peninsula, Deccan and Lower Burma and rainfall will extend round the head of Bay. Thunderstorms and rain will decrease but will continue locally in and around Kashmir, in east United Provinces, Central parts of the country and northwest India.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Malabar, Kanara and along Burma coast during next forty-eight hours.—A.P.

DEBILITY IS DANGEROUS!

That feeling of losing strength and energy — unwillingness to eat or to work — incapability to realise the happiness of life has for its cause, something or other of which you know.

You also know that it is a symptom of failing health and in its train, it may bring very serious results — Consumption, Paralysis, Epilepsy and even Lunacy being but a few ills towards which nervous break-down has drifted its victims.

Whenever that feeling creeps on you, don't put off driving it away! Take the safest, the most scientific and the most rapid-acting panacea (without the after ill-effects.)

Don't fool yourself into thinking that all tonics are concoctions because some are really so. Many a person has lost his grip on life and happiness by procrastination and indifference. Investigate and find out what is best for you — what has been tried and praised all over by the Medical Profession and thousands of sufferers alike — what can ward off the worst of ills.

It is best to remember that

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"ASGANDHRA"

A.I.S. & S. EXHIBITION 1932 MADRAS

is the only tonic that contains a combination of Salamisri (for strength) Calcium (for long life) Phosphorus (for the brain) and Vegetable Vitamins (for their various actions) with the best of Indian Herbs and Roots (for renovating life) and that by dint of its singular merits it won the Gold Medal from the All-India Medical Men at the A. I. S. & S. Exibition under the auspices of H. E. the Governor of Madras.

Don't take merely our word! Take the word of those who tested and tried! "Asgandhra" costs less and does more than any other tonic.

PARAGON PRODUCTS CO.
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N. B.—Can be had throughout India & Burma from reputed chemists.

NAG A 'NASCO'

and more it sells

SANDAL

'Nasco' Toilet Product of superb oriental fragrance, sweetly and langorously odorous an essential toilet item for all those who have a cultural appreciation of ancient scent and ancient sanctity.

100% Swadeshi

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Stockists: (1) J. VINODRAI & CO., Bhattia Sanitorium, Prarthana Samaj, (2) V. PRABHA & COMPANY, Sandhurst Road, (3) KALAPI STORES, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

THE
ARYAN MUTUAL
Life Assurance Society, Ltd.,

MUTUAL
SWADESHI
PROGRESSIVE

GUARANTEED BONUS Rs. 30

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

HEAD OFFICE:
Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Convalescence

The valuable nutritive qualities of Nestlé's Malted Milk are extraordinarily beneficial to those recovering from illness. This concentrated tonic-food prepared from full cream milk, malted barley and wheat acts as a complete stimulant on the digestive organs and nervous system.

An ideal diet

Another feature about Nestlé's Malted Milk so welcome to convalescents is its pleasing flavour, which enables it to be tolerated over long periods. In the diet of invalids and convalescents Nestlé's Malted Milk is invaluable.

Rs 1-8 *per 1lb tin*

NESTLÉ'S *Malted Milk*

NESTLÉ'S MALTED MILK IS OBTAINABLE IN ALL GOOD DEALERS SHOPS THROUGHOUT INDIA. ASK FOR THE NEW ULTRA-HYGIENIC TIN PACKING.

'HADENSA" RADICALLY CURES PILES

Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—
S. KUSHALCHAND & CO., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA

New Business Completed during 1932
Rs. 1,55,61,720

Largest Company amongst purely INDIAN MANAGED Life Insurance Offices.

Minimum Rates	Maximum Benefits
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,00,00,000
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 1,90,00,000

Bombay Branch:
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FIRE & ACCIDENT RISK covered by
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ALL CLASSES OF LIFE INSURANCE TRANSACTED.
Insurance Vade-Mecum 1932 says: "Presidency's first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.4 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.
FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC., WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically **HYDROCELE** Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs. send 3 annas stamps.

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YOURSELF and DEPENDENTS
by insuring your life with a Swadeshi Company. WESTERN INDIA OF SATARA is a purely Swadeshi insurance company, having a very efficient and economic management. Many facilities to the policy-holders and concessions to the agents. Apply for information. MANAGER.
WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
SATARA.

MAHASABHA DOES REPRESENT HINDUS

It Is "Educated" Hindus That Are To Blame For Award Injustice

Raja Govindlal's Reply To Setalved's Attack On Hindu Mahasabha

As a rejoinder to Sir C. Setalvad's statement to the effect that the Hindu Maha Sabha is not representative of Hindu intelligentsia, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, himself an eminent Nationalist, issued the following statement.

In the course of his statement he holds those educated Hindus responsible for whatever injustice was done to Hindu claims by the Communal Award, who thought it a humiliation to identify themselves with Hindu Maha Sabha.

He says communalism is always bad and should be opposed on all fronts, but asserts that a Hindu Mahasabhaite is doing no more than resisting aggressive communalism.

He says:—

It is suggested in Sir C. Setalvad's statement that the Hindu Maha Sabha does not represent the bulk of the educated Hindu community. Sir Chimanlal has further stated that the Hindu Maha Sabha has no following and is mainly confined to the Punjab and U.P.

I am afraid he has taken entirely a wrong view. There may be a few Hindus in every Province who may look upon with supreme disregard to the encroachment of the just and legitimate rights of the Hindu community by another community. But the bulk of the educated Hindus in no Province take the same view. They do not want that the due rights of any community Hindu or Muslim should be trampled upon by the other.

QUITE REPRESENTATIVE.

The Hindu Maha Sabha represents the view-point of practically the whole Hindu community, educated as well as uneducated and enjoys its support. This is amply borne out by the fact that no other party or person was prepared to settle the question of communal claims and accept responsibility for it on behalf of the Hindus. It may be that the representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha might have made a mistake in accepting or rejecting a particular solution. It is a matter of opinion. It is equally open for another person to take the view that they made no mistake. The Hindu Maha Sabha does not claim infallibility for its representatives. This is very different from saying that the Hindu Maha Sabha does not represent the view of the educated Hindu Community.

EMINENT DISSENTIENTS.

We are all aware that some eminent Hindus have always disclaimed and refused to represent the Hindu Community or stand for its just and legitimate rights and have been too ready to placate the Muslims by surrendering due rights of the Hindus to aggressive and unjustifiable claims of the Muslims. It is the attitude of such Hindus which is to some extent responsible for the aggressive attitude and excessive claims of the Communalists. If all the Hindus who attended the Round Table Conferences had put their heads together and had not regarded it a humiliation to make a definite stand against encroachment of the legitimate and just rights of the Hindus, even the British Government would not have found it so easy to do what injustice it has done to the Hindu community. They would have, by such attitude, won the respect of the representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha and exerted greater influence over their judgment. The Hindu Maha Sabha has the support of as many educated Hindus as any other Association in the country has.

PURELY DEFENSIVE.

The attitude of the Maha Sabha has all along been a purely defensive attitude. It does not seek to deprive any community Hindu or Muslim of its legitimate rights, it does not wish to infringe upon the rights of the other communities, equally it would not allow its rights to be trampled upon by any other section. There are minorities and majorities in so many countries besides India. There are Muslim minorities in some countries under non-Muslim Governments and there are non-Muslim minorities under Muslim Governments. Nowhere does separate electorates nor weightage find place for the Muslim or non-Muslim minorities.

Turkey, Egypt and Palestine furnish out standing instances and their example must be acceptable to the Hindus and Muslims of India, equally. If the Hindu representatives could not persuade themselves to accept weightage they followed the example of the Nationalist countries.

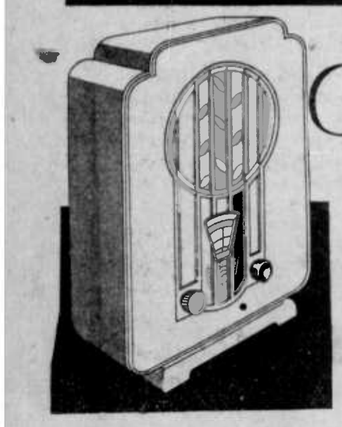
SETALVAD IS RIGHT.

Sir Chimanlal is right in loathing communalists but mere loathing does not serve any end. The communalism must be actively and consistently opposed. Sir Chimanlal says that the Muslims and the Hindu communalists have between them ruined and are ruining the future of the country. This is true to some extent. But the Hindu Maha Sabhaite is not responsible for this state of affairs. He is not a communalist. He is only resisting communalism which every Nationalist should do.

CAWNPORE, June 10.

(From A Correspondent.)

G. Misra, representatives of the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces left on Thursday night for Bombay en route to England to tender evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.



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The excellency of its construction based upon the "Super Inductance" principle, makes this receiver stand out as the greatest masterpiece in modern set design.

Operating on a wave bend from 200-2000 metres, this remarkable Philips set possesses high selectivity, and has a special micro-dial which simplifies exact tuning.

It is designed so that it can be adapted to work from any A.C. voltages of 50 cycles or from D.C. mains supply.

This set has already achieved unequalled popularity.

A.C model — Rs. 380/-
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PHILIPS ELECTRICAL CO. (INDIA) LTD.
Makers of the famous Philips Argenta Lamps, fittings and neon signs.
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Branches: Karachi, Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow, Rangoon.
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(P61)

630

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UNPRECEDENTED HIGH BONUSES
Rs. 26/- & s. 21/- per thousand per year on whole life and endowment policies respectively

New Business Received during 1932
exceeds a crore.

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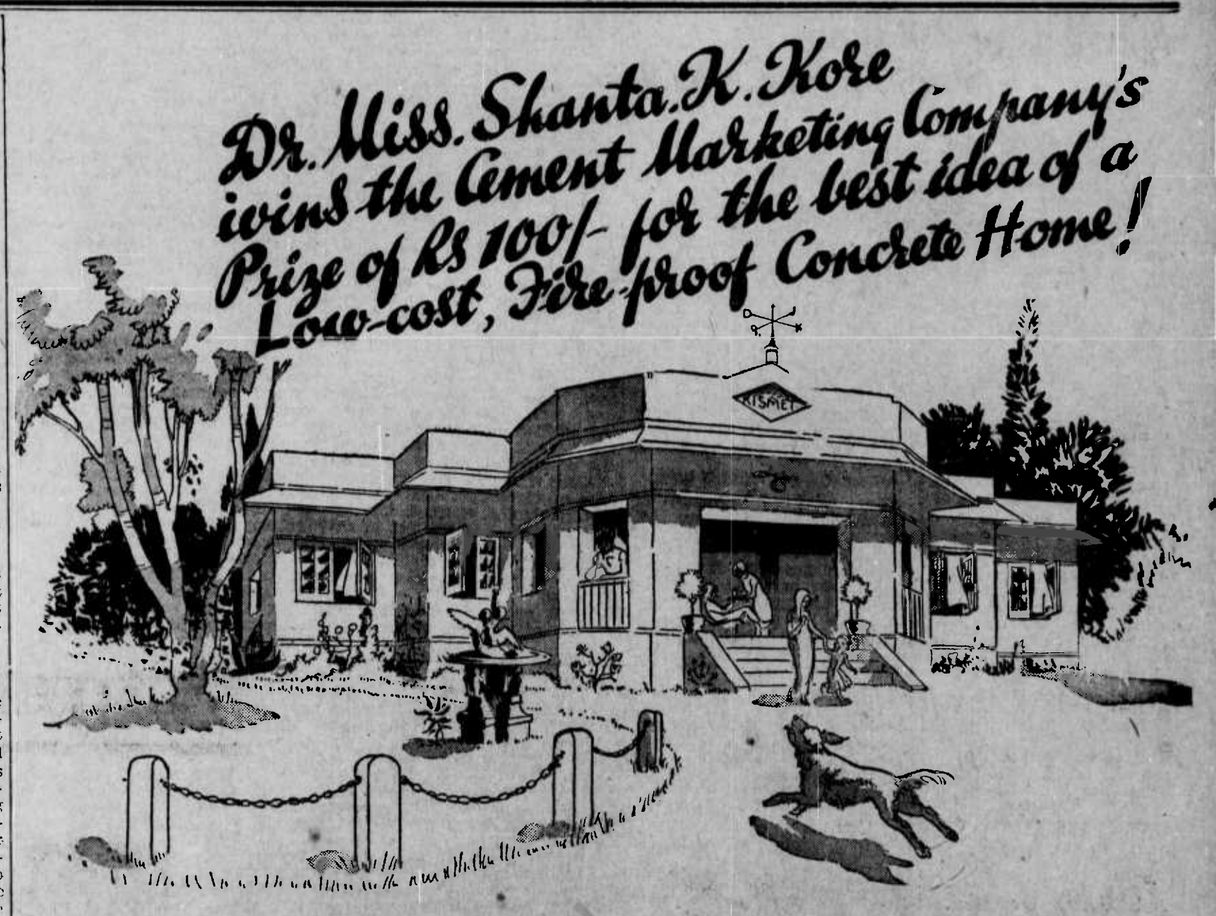
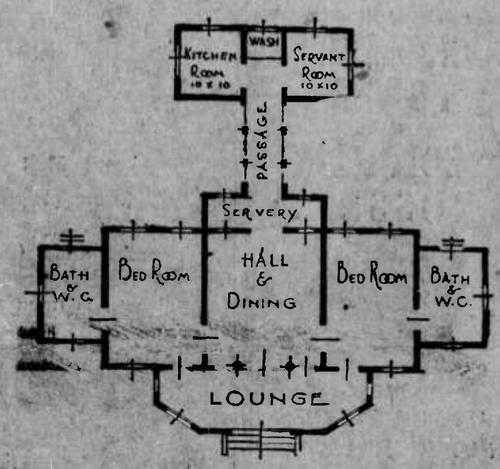
TO RESTORE
LOST MEMORY
VITALITY
STRENGTH
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)


Dr. Miss. Shanta. K. Kore
wins the Cement Marketing Company's
Prize of Rs 100/- for the best idea of a
Low-cost, Fire-proof Concrete Home!
KISMET

In a recent issue of "The Times of India" an advertisement was reproduced showing a suggested Concrete Home. As numerous criticisms of the style of the Home were received, the Cement Marketing Co., of India Ltd., decided to offer a prize of Rs. 100/- for the best rough sketch or drawing showing the reader's idea of what a SMALL HOME should be like. A number of interesting and attractive designs were received in response to this offer, many of which, however, did not comply with the intended idea of a LOW COST Small Home. The Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd. is glad to announce the name of Dr. Miss Shanta K. Kore as the winner of this competition, and the winning drawing and plan which have been adapted for the Press by our Draughtsman are reproduced above.

Owing to the great interest shown in this competition, the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd., now invites readers of this paper to send in their suggestions this time for a moderate sized modern bungalow type concrete house, with bathrooms, etc., and not more than four bed-rooms. A rough sketch or drawing showing the reader's idea is quite sufficient, and suggestions, to which *this advertisement should be attached*, should be sent to the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd., to the address shown below not later than the end of July, 1933.

A PRIZE OF Rs. 100 WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BEST IDEA AND NOT FOR THE BEST SKETCH. ONCE AGAIN WE APPEAL TO THE FAIR SEX TO JOIN ISSUE WITH THE STERNER SEX BY GIVING US THE BENEFIT OF THEIR IDEAS.



PLAN OF THE WINNING DESIGN

CEMENT MARKETING CO. OF INDIA LTD.,
Home Street, Fort, - - - - BOMBAY.

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY'S DECISION WILL BE FINAL

EXTORTING MONEY AT KNIFE'S POINT

Hindu Refuses To Yield To Threat, But Gets Stabbed

That there are several gangs working in the city, who forcibly extort money from peaceful citizens at the point of knife is evident from several cases that have occurred recently in the Agripada and DeLisle Road Sections.

The City police have been taking the necessary precautions to prevent peaceful citizens being victimised by 'mawalies', but the desparadoes, still persist in extorting money.

On Sunday morning, at 9 a young Hindu named Ramsingh Premsingh was going along the Broach Street at Danabunder when, it is alleged he was accosted by a man. Ramsingh turned round to see the caller, when the man approached Ramsingh and demanded from him a certain amount of money which Ramsingh refused to give, though he was threatened with assault if he refused. Thereupon, the other man is alleged to have whipped out a knife and stabbed Ramsingh in the shoulder and ran away. Ramsingh, who was bleeding was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The police searched in the locality for the assailant without any success.

It is stated that the assault was a premeditated one and there are more than one concerned in the assault.

The Pydhownie police are making enquiries.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PAROLE

Two Congress Workers Will Be Tried To-day

Two Congress workers, who were served with a notice a few days ago by the Commissioner of Police and asked to report themselves to the Lamington Road Police Station, were arrested on Sunday morning for breach of parole. They will be placed before Mr. I N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon on Monday, (to-day).

"SNAKE" RAISES ITS HEAD AGAIN

Gujerati Sustains Serious Burns & Dies In Hospital

For the last two months the stove tragedies in the city in which invariably young Gujerathi wives would be victims have practically disappeared.

It looked as though the campaign against the use of stoves by ignorant girls that was carried on by the City Coroner for the last few years has at last had its effect. But the "Snake" does seem to raise its head again when a Gujerati himself fell a victim to the stove on Saturday and died in the G. T. Hospital on Sunday morning.

It appears that Popatlal Lavji, a Gujerathi living in a room at Old Hanuman Lane was lighting a stove to prepare food at 9-15 on Saturday night and while doing so his clothes caught fire accidently and he sustained extensive burns all over the body. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died at 7 on Sunday morning.

An inquest over the body will be held by the City Coroner on Monday (to-day).

GOOD HEALTH

THE RESULT OF
BOWELS
LIVER
KIDNEYS
ALL ACTIVE

When the system is overloaded and clogged with waste matter, poisonous acids and toxins form which sow the seeds of rheumatic and many other serious conditions.

APPENDICITIS PIMPLES
BLOOD PRESSURE LOSS OF APPETITE

Big troubles, little ones—*constipation* is a basic and contributory cause of all. So don't forget your daily dose of

BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE

The most pleasant of all "morning salts" and Nature's remedy.
Of all Chemists and Dealers.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO. Ltd.
LONDON, E.6. Manufacturing Chemists. Est. 1741

ANY SENSE IN HOLDING ECONOMIC CONFERENCE?

Few Of These Post-War Gatherings Have Yielded Positive Results, Says Leo Pasvolsky

As the convocation of the World Monetary and Economic Conference draws nearer, writes Leo Pasvolsky in the "New Republic," the question is still being asked whether there is any sense in holding such a parley. The post-war period has been overcrowded with conferences called to diagnose or cure the economic ills of the world. Few of these gatherings have yielded positive results. Even those which have been judged most successful satisfied at best but a small part of what had been more or less confidently expected of them. And this will, in all probability, be also the fate of the forthcoming conference.

Anyone who takes the trouble to study the more important of these parleys will clearly see that they all have this significant characteristic in common: they have dealt invariably with problems which are of direct concern to a large number of nations, in some cases to all the nations of the world. It is also evident that the conferences have been of two distinct kinds; those devoted to the liquidation of specific problems, as exemplified by the reparations parleys, and those called for the purpose of coordinating and modifying general policies, such as the International Financial Conference at Brussels in 1920, the International Conference at Genoa in 1922 or the World Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927.

HERITAGE OF WORLD WAR.

The great multiplication of economic problems that are of immediate and direct concern to a large number of nations is one of the heritages of the World War. The manner in which that conflict was conducted was partly responsible for tihs. During the fateful years of actual hostilities practically the whole world was divided into two camps. In each of the camps resources had to be husbanded with the utmost care and allocated with an eye to the greatest bentfit of the group as a whole. There had to be, consequently, a larger degree of coordination of economic policy and action than had ever been known before, and the conference method of accomplishing this was an inevitable development.

The peace settlement itself was preeminently a collective affair. It brought into being problems which became the joint responsibility of a large number of nations. Such, for example, was the reparations problem. In its development agreement became necessary among the creditors and a large measure of cooperation was needed between the creditors and the debtors. At the same time it became one of the principal objects of political passions within each of the countries concerned. National politics was constantly projected into international discussions, but at the same time, international discussions exerted a profound influence on the course of domestic attitudes.

When we consider conferences dealing with general policies, the situation is rendered more difficult by the fact that joint responsibility, while no less real, is much less apparent. The problem of national sovereignty is interjected. There is no question of any derogation of sovereignty in a joint decision on reparations payments. But such a question immediately thrusts itself forward the moment problems like those of customs tariffs and other trade restictions are discussed. It has continuously obtruded itself into all post-war attempts to solve the problems of this sort by joint international action.

INTER DEPENDENCE OF NATIONS

It has become trite to speak of the economic interdependence of nations. This phrase has been on our lips for many years. Yet, though it has acquired the nature of a truism through constant reiteration and though it has been translated into action in only a limited degree and into conscious national attitudes in an even smaller measure, it has lost none of its significance or basic truth. And the principle involved has been the major premise upon which the post-war economic conferences have been based.

The War did not bring this interdependence into being, but it accentuated it to an unprecedented degree. The world conflict and its inevitable aftermath produced a profound economic dislocation all over the world. It placed our whole economic civilization in a position where a retreat to pre-war norms meant disaster and where the only hope of survival and progress lay in developing new forms of action. And one of the primary requirements has been joint international responsibility for basic economic policy and action.

These changing circumstances have been only slowly reflected in national attitudes. The inertia of these attitudes, too frequently bolstered up under democracy by ignorance and demagoguery, is a potent, but by no means an insurmountable, obstacle. In the overcoming of this obstacle international conferences are an important factor. There are cases, no doubt, when, in the words of an able American political observer, "an international conference is a place where national politicians seek—and frequently obtain—a domestic alibi for their failure to solve their national problems." But much more often the reverse is true, and the influence o joint consultation and compromise agreement by the conference method becomes a powerful contributing factor in the modification of national attitudes.

The principal field of usefulness for international conferences lies in the coordination of national action. When a specific problem is the subject of discussion, as at the reparations parleys, the amount of immediate action obtained is the measure of success or failure. But when far-reaching and more or less general policies at stake, the foundation laid for national action along lines of a common orientation is the real touchstone of success.

LAUSANNE RECALLED

For example, the Lausanne conference, after agreement on the reparations problem had been reached, recommended the following topics for discussion at a new worl deconomic and financial conference:—

Financial questions: monetary and credit policy; exchange difficulties; the level of prices; the movement of capital.

Economic questions: improved condition of production and interchange, with particular attention to tariff policy; prohibitian and restriction of exports and imports; quotas and other barriers to trade; producers' agreements.

All these topics have a familiar ring, reminiscent of Brussels, Genoa and Geneva. But if there is one thing that the succession of conferences has taught us, it is that while each of these problems requires national action the efficacy of such action on the part of each country will depend, in large measure, upon what other countries do along the same lines. A development like a general lowering of tariffs or a widespread re-establishment of the gold standard—the two great problems with which the forthcoming conference will have to deal—is not likely to be inaugurated by a single nation on its own initiative. Experience has taught us that it is much more likely to come about as a result of concerted action by a group of nations, growing out of an international conference. Herein lies the special utility of the conference method.

Those who sigh for the times when the international conference were not necessary except on very rare occasions really sigh for the times when the life of nations, as well as of individuals, was much less complicated than it is to-day, when the various fields of economic and political activity within and among nations were not so closely interwoven, and when dislocation in any of these fields was not so swiftly transmitted to all the others. The growth of democracy in political life; its extention into the domains of economic and social relations; the unprecedented developments in the technique of production, distribution and communication have been factors contributing to this complexity. When decisions have not only to be made, but also justified to and ratified by large masses of people they are necessarily more difficult to make. Dictators could, perhaps, make them for us more easily and swiftly. Whether, in the long run, their decisions would be better is at least open to question.

SNARE AND DELUSION.

International conferences are a part of the slow, cumbersome machinery of democracy. If there is any validity in the basic tenets of democracy, then such conferences are necessary, at least in the present stage of the evolving methodology of democratic government. Not the least important phase of the conference method is its publicity, which has serious shortcomings, but also a significant value. The consideration of vital problems in the glare of publicity often leads to excessive caution on the part of statesmen and to speech-making for home consumption. But it just as often leads to readier modifications of ideas and facilitates a more rapid popular acceptance of new ideas. This, too, is characteristic of democratic procedure.

For those who believe that democracy is a stage of historic devolution rather than evolution, international conferences, like parliamentary government, are a snare and a delusion. For those, on the other hand, who believe that the processes of democracy "grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small," international conferences in the field of economics and finance, as well as in other fields of international action, are a necessary and useful part of the present-day scheme of relations among nations.

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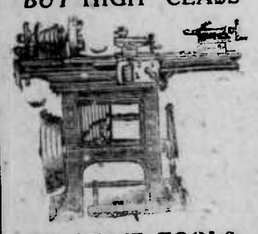

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A delicate soap to guard the charm of beauty. No finer soap has ever been offered at so moderate a price.
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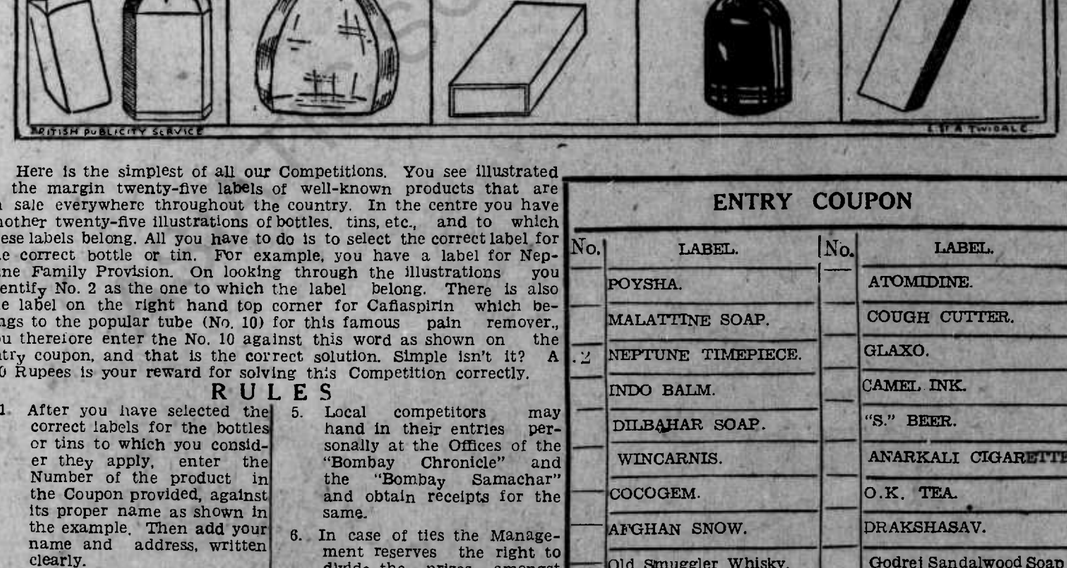

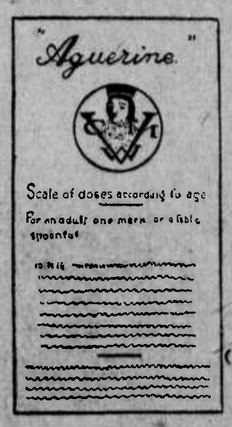

Here is the simplest of all our Competitions. You see illustrated in the margin twenty-five labels of well-known products that are on sale everywhere throughout the country. In the centre you have another twenty-five illustrations of bottles, tins, etc., and to which these labels belong. All you have to do is to select the correct label for the correct bottle or tin. For example, you have a label for Neptune Family Provision. On looking through the illustrations you identify No. 2 as the one to which the label belong. There is also the label on the right hand top corner for Cafiaspirin which belongs to the popular tube (No. 10) for this famous pain remover., you therefore enter the No. 10 against this word as shown on the entry coupon, and that is the correct solution. Simple isn't it? A 500 Rupees is your reward for solving this Competition correctly.

RULES

1. After you have selected the correct labels for the bottles or tins to which you consider they apply, enter the Number of the product in the Coupon provided, against its proper name as shown in the example. Then add your name and address, written clearly.
2. Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to **THE LABELS COMPETITION, POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.**
3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on **26th June 1933.** Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 3rd July, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

ENTRY COUPON

No.	LABEL.	No.	LABEL.
	POYSHA.		ATOMIDINE.
	MALATTINE SOAP.		COUGH CUTTER.
2	NEPTUNE TIMEPIECE.		GLAXO.
	INDO BALM.		CAMEL INK.
	DILBAHAR SOAP.		"S." BEER.
	WINCARNIS.		ANARKALI CIGARETTE
	COCOGEM.		O.K. TEA.
	AFGHAN SNOW.		DRAKSHASAV.
	Old Smuggler Whisky.		Godrej Sandalwood Soap
	SAPAT LOTION.		501 TOMCO SOAP
	BABY BOOT POLISH.		AGUERINE.
	EAU DE LAVANDE.	10	CAFIASPIRIN.
	FRUITALKO SALINE.		

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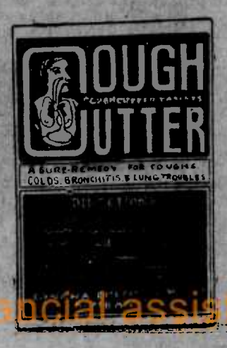

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1933

HUMILIATING INDIA IN WORLD'S EYES

Preponderatingly British Personnel: Why Sir P. P. Thakurdas Declines Invitation To Join Indian Delegation To World Conference

LONDON, June 10.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was addressed a letter to Sir Samuel Hoare's Private Secretary in connection with Sir Samuel's invitation to Sir P. Thakurdas to be a member of the Advisory Committee of the Indian Delegation to the Economic Conference.

Sir P. Thakurdas writes: He has seen the India Office communique regarding the delegation in the press. As he was in London all the week he was available to the India Office for consultation before the communique was issued yesterday. The Secretary of State appeared to apprehend that his hesitation to accept a seat on the Advisory Committee might be based on any fears that he (Thakurdas) might have, regarding serious differences of opinion between the delegation and himself. This idea never struck him until his reception of Sir S. Hoare's letter on June 9.

PREPONDERATINGLY BRITISH.

There should be no difference of opinion as to what is to India's good in the economic sphere at this juncture and to the good of Britain, but if there should be any conflict, he is sure that Sir S. Hoare would agree with the Indian point of view which must find expression at the Conference from the India Delegation. His hesitation as indicated by his letter (Thakurdase's) of May 31 was based on the fact that the Indian public including the central legislature and the Indian commercial community in particular have over the last decade made it a serious grievance that even in matters of international conferences, delegations from India were preponderatingly British in personnel and not Indian as they should be.

HUMILIATING INDIA.

Indians felt that this tended to humiliate India in the eyes of international world. Whilst delegations, have, however, been improving in personnel, he is afraid, the delegation to the World Economic Conference is based on a definite retrograde tendency. He does not wish in the slightest manner to criticise the delegation personnel as has been appointed. He respected all of them in their particular spheres of activities, but he would be untrue to himself and unfair to Sir S. Hoare if he did not convey his disappointment with the constitution of delegation. He had no option but to decline to serve in any capacity in the delegation, and his inability to do so was based on a basic difference of opinion on principle regarding the nomider the existing constitutional nation of the delegation even unthe International Conference.

position of India to participate in

Sir B. N. Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee will be at the Conference as delegates for two important international bodies and he was afraid that the constitution of Indian Delegation with only a small minority of Indian personnel may make the delegation subject of comment by the world at large.

IYENGAR TO FOLLOW SUIT.

Reuter understands that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar is also not accepting the invitation to join the Advisory Committee.—Reuter.

AS REPRESENTATIVE AS POSSIBLE

Official View Of Indian Delegation To London Conference

LONDON, June 10.

The official view concerning the constitution of the Advisory Committee of the Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference is that the Delegation is as representative as possible, including several of those who represented India so successfully at the Ottawa Conference.

It is pointed out that Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir B. N. Mitra are not available for election as they are already representing bodies at the World Conference, while it is impossible for Sir Joseph Bhore to leave India at present.—Reuter's Special.

DR. HANFSTAENGAL FOR LONDON

Hitler's Unofficial Observer At Conference

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, June 10

Doctor Hanfstaengl goes to London tonight on a nine days' visit, ostensibly to attend the World Economic Conference as Herr Hitler's unofficial observer.

It is persistently rumoured he would also prepare the ground for a visit by Captain Goering, the Prussian Premier.

AMERICA ALSO SCEPTICAL

NEW YORK, June 10.

Scepticism of any great results from the World Economic Conference seems to be growing here and stress is laid on the difficulty of reconciling uncertainties of inflation in this country with a programme entailing reduction of the tariffs of the stabilisation of the dollar at level acceptable to the British and the French.

In this connection the spectacular rise of sterling in the past week caused rumours on Wall Street that the United States Government was trying to drive down the dollar in order to encourage the export of American commodities and help farmers who were showing renewed restiveness recently.—Reuter's Special.

HONEYCOMBED WITH PITFALLS

French Conservative View Of Economic Conference

PARIS, June 10.

M. Daladier accompanied by the Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Agriculture and a small company of experts goes to London on Sunday, backed by yesterday's 70 per cent. majority vote of confidence in the Chamber approving of his programme at the World Conference.

The Government places the stabilisation of currencies as a prerequisite to France remaining faithful to the gold standard and is consequently opposed to devaluation and antagonistic to the artificial redistribution of gold.

France's policy on tariffs is to lower barriers on the basis of reciprocity.

On debts, the Government still holds that the next payment must be the last and not settle-

Conservative quarters are sceptical about the conference as in their view it is honeycombed with pitfalls and doomed sterility.—Reuter's Special.

UNIVERSITY FOR PALESTINE MUSLIMS

Grand Mufti On Visit To India To Explain Object

SIMLA, June 10.

"We have come to India with the object of establishing a Moslem University at Jerusalem" declared His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Supreme Moslem Council of Palestine in the course of an interview with the Associated Representative. His Eminence said that the Moslem University of Alaska will have four faculties; one for theology and language, second for medicine and pharmacy, third for agriculture and fourth for Arts and Science and Technology. In addition to the building of the university there would be a huge home for foreign students to reside and a big hall which will contain about three thousand audience for general and public meetings and also be a place for central administration of the University and for general and faculty meetings.

ANNUAL REVENUE.

The supreme Muslim Council of Palestine is under the presidency of His Eminence the Grand Mufti and has contributed to the cause of University buildings estimated at Lakh of pounds sterling. Besides these the supreme Moslem Council has been given large tracts of lands and buildings the annual revenue of which amounts to nearly seven thousand pounds. In addition, it has furnished all the necessary lands for the purpose of erecting the university at Jerusalem.

His Eminence further said that the people of Palestine had contributed to the University about five piasters of twelve annas per head. Asked as to his impressions of Simla His Eminence cheerfully remarked that he and his associates were much impressed with the splendid climate of Simla and particularly by the grand scenery of the hills His Eminence had nothing to say about Indian politics as the object in his view was wholly unconnected with this.

No programme has been settled as to their future plan of action.—A. P

MORE OF TORY SANCTIMONY

If Constitutional Advance Is Refused

LOSS OF GOODWILL SURE!

Sir Philip And Captain Douglas Plead For White Paper

LONDON, June 10.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, the Secretary for Colonies, speaking at Burnley said that if the White Paper was withdrawn and constitutional advance refused, they would still be faced with the position created in 1917, but with the difference that they would lose the goodwill of which Ottawa Conference, increased duties against foreign goods and denunciation of Japanese Treaty were proof.

DISASTROUS!

Sir Robert Hamilton speaking at Liberal School, Sussex, said that renouncing of promises, held out, of ultimate self-government for India would have a disastrous effect.

COUNSEL OF CAUTION.

Captain Douglas Hacking, Parliamentary Under-Secretary Home Office, speaking at Bradford—on-Avon appealed to those who differed from the White Paper proposals not to come to hasty conclusion before the Select Committee had reported. Until then, quarrelling between themselves was playing into the hands of socialists as Hitchin election showed.—Reuter's Special

DEATH KNELL OF NATIONAL GOVT.

"Observer" On Moral Of Hitchin Election Result

LONDON, June 11.

The Hitchin election emphasises the view that Conservative repudiation of the India White Paper must bring the National Government to an end and shatter the Party's own fortunes, says the "Observer" in a leading article.

The paper adds that as a result of allowing himself to be identified with the revolt against Government's proposals Mr. Arnold Wilson has shed three-fourths of late members' majority and has polled fewer votes than his predecessor did in 1929, when the fortunes of Toryism were at their worst. He drove off every voter, who, two years ago supported his party on national grounds and was left with partisans only—and not all of those. The result will be similar wherever public opinion is tested.

The "Observer" concludes that it is useless to try to make British elector's flesh creep over India. He realises the risk but spurns the thought of ignoring the challenge of the most difficult task in the history of human Government. "We are pledged to give Indians a fair start in the field of self-expression and the creative power of the White Paper, in its true and generous imperialism, expresses the sound instinct of the British people."—Reuter's Special.

WAR DEBTS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The long conference on war debts was held at the State Department between Mr. Roosevelt Under Secretary for State and Professor Moley.

The British Ambassador was later received by the Under-Secretary, who also saw the Italian Ambassador.—Reuter's Special.

JAIPUR BEATS OSMASTON

(Special Cable)

RANELAGH, June 11

In the open Challenge Cup Final, Jaipur beat Osmaston consisting of Captain Roark, Captain Palmer and Major J. F Harrison by six goals to four.

NO LATAVIAN BUTTER

Sequel To "Boycott" Appeal In Newspapers

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, June 10

The Government has placed embargo on the importation of butter from Latvia because the Latvian Government, in violation of earlier assurances, did not prevent Latvian newspapers from publishing socialist Jewish appeals for boycott of all German goods.

LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHT

Bid Beats British Air Force Record

(Special Cable)

MADRID, June 10

Bid beat British Air-Force long-distance record being made by two Spanish flyers who left Seville aerodrom at 4-55 a.m. B. S. T. on a Trans-Atlantic flight to Havana (Cuba).

They are Captain Barberan and Lieut. Collar.

They are flying via Maderia in a biplane carrying petrol for 48 hours.

SCHEME FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT

Registrar To Administer Oath

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, June 10.

Mr. K.L. Daftari of Nagpur has suggested a scheme to abolish untouchability. The following are the salient points of the suggested scheme:—

In every town a registrar should be elected in a public meeting of the Untouchables and of those caste Hindus who favour the removal of untouchability.

Those Untouchables, who desire to be included in the Touchables, should take an oath in the presence of the Registrar not to eat carrion; not to wear clothes from dead bodies; not to eat food left in anybody's dish after the meals and not to drink wine or to take to any other intoxicant.

The caste Hindus should either burn the clothes from the dead bodies or bury them deep. There should not be compulsion in serving. None should take into his dish more than enough and should not leave anything unconsumed in the dish and if there is anything left in the dish after the meal, it should be placed before the cattle and never given to human-being.

TENNIS CARNIVAL AT BANGALORE

South India Championship Tourney

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, June 9

A Tennis carnival is being staged in Bangalore and several well-known players are taking part in the Cubbon Park Raju Tennis Courts South India Championship Tourney, which is now in progress.

Prominent mention has to be made of the appearance of Brook-Edwards of Calcutta, T. B. Balagopal, the Madras Champion, N. Krishnaswami, the inter-provincial champion, B. Rachappa, the Raja of Ramnad, Col. Baker, Miss Tyrrel, Mrs. Baker.

Capital Tennis was witnessed yesterday, when T. B. Balagopal, fresh from his victories in Coonoor was pitted against Col. Baker in the Men's Open Singles event. Col. Baker extended his opponent and fought hard and conceded the match only after a great duel. Balagopal by his superior court craft outplayed his opponent and annexed the match after 3 sets, 6—2; 3—6; 8—6.

In the Men's Doubles event, Brook-Edwards and K. R. Prasad beat H. K. Ramaswami and Partner in the straight sets, 6—3, 6—3.

COMMUNALISM & NATIONALISM CANNOT EXIST

Capitalism To Prevent Labour From Securing Its Due Rights Employ Strategy Of Distributing Civic Rights On Religious Basis, Says Dr. Alam

(From A Correspondent)

LAHORE, June 9

In the columns of "The Tiryaq" the Anti-Communal Urdu Daily recently started under the direction and control, Dr. Mohammad Alam, is seriously tackling the question of communalism versus nationalism in a series of signed articles.

In the issue of the 7th instant, Dr. Alam exposes the fallacies of current nationalism and puts forth a strong plea for raising its existing standard, which, avers, is used to-day as a cloak for the worst form of communalism. He admits that an urge for freedom has been created in the country to a certain extent but the nationalist mentality is still wanting and whatever exists of, is insignificant in comparison with the whirl tide of communalism. The edifice of nationality, he continues, built after 20 years' labour of national workers, has been knocked down and shattered at the Round Table Conference and stands in need of rebuilding from the very foundation.

NATIONALISM MERE CLOAK.

Continuing he says, that there was a time when people were proud of seeking favours from the Government, and although there has been a change in the trend of thought of late, one is shocked to find that similar sentiments rule their public life even today, since all are seeking for their personal benefits for which they adopt nationalism as a cloak to cover their inherent communalism of the worst type. Nationalism has not yet been able to replace communalism. It has only provided a handle for those who seek power and pelf through councils, committees and other elective bodies. Such elements, he declares, have done more to kill nationalism than any action of those, who openly avow their communalistic creed.

APPEAL TO COMMUNALISTS.

After giving specific instances of the communalistic tendencies of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and other communities in India, in which he includes efforts to bring the communal aspect of all problems to the fore, which tendency is found in most of the leaders of various communities Dr. Alam declares that if the various communities are unable to raise the standard of nationalism higher than this, it is better to do away with nationalism altogether and declare open allegiance to communalism.

CANNOT CO-EXIST.

Concluding Dr. Alam says it is no use deceiving ourselves and others and remain half and half on either side. He defines nationalism as anti-communalism and communalism as anti-nationalism emphasising that one is a negation of the other and further that the two sentiments cannot co-exist. There can be only two parties in the country, and we must definitely choose between the two. Nationalism does not admit of any scheme of distributing civic rights on a religious basis which is only a strategy employed by Capitalism with a view to prevent the Labour from securing its due rights. For calling ourselves nationalists we must abandon all such sentiments based on a narrower outlook and this we should now do if we are to be true to ourselves, our country and our people.

AMES' RECORD OF 35 BOUNDARIES

Scores 210 Runs For Kent Against Warwickshire

LONDON, June 10.

The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket matches which commenced today:—

Middlesex vs. West Indies at Lords: West Indies 382 (Dacosta 57 Griffith 62 Valentine 69 not out Peebles 4 for 108). Middesex 14 for 2.

Essex vs. Somerset at Leyton. Essex 328 for 8 (Eastman 56 Oconnor 164 not out.)

Sussex vs. Hampshire at Horsham: Hants 157 (J. Cornford 5 for 54). Sussex 154 for 6

Leicestershire vs. Derbyshire at Loughborough: Leicester 346 (Berry 111 Armstrong 69 Townsend 4 for 77) Derby 16 for 1.

Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester: Surrey 375 for 6 (Gregory 14 Squires 101 Barling 54).

Yorkshire vs. Worcestershire at Sheffield: Yorks 500 for 9 (Leyland 133 Mitchell 142.

Glamorgan vs. Northamptonshire at Swansea: Glamorgan 436 for 5 (Dyson 91 E. Davies 52 Duckfield 93 Turnbull 130 not out).

Kent vs. Warwickshire at Tonbridge: Kent 466 (Todd 86 Knott 60 Ames 210 Paine 6 for 171.

BERRY'S CENTURY.

Batsmen were unaffected by the breaking-up of the heatwave which has been replaced by dull and cheerless weather. Berry had the distinction of hitting up a century before lunch and also scoring the second century on successive days. Driving and hitting to the leg were features of his innings which lasted for 135 minutes and included two sixes and 14 fours.

Gregory gained confidence after shaky start and was aggressive hitting mostly to the leg. In his partnership with Squires who gave display of superb wrist action and square-cutting, he added 194 in 165 minutes for the second wicket.

Forty-four of Squire's innings came through boundaries.

AMES' HIGHEST SCORE.

Ames cutting and driving confidently, put on the highest score of his career. His stay at wickets lasted 260 minutes in the course of which he hit one six and 35 boundaries.

Gregory was batting in all for five minutes under four-and-half hours and his scoring hits were one nve and 12 fours.

West Indies were 250 for seven and the eighth and the ninth wickets fell for no addition to the total. The the brilliant last-wicket stand by Valentine and Griffith containing of mixture of good and bad strokes added 13 in 58 minutes. Griffith reached the boundary on six occasions, while Valentine had 16 and 4 boundaries included in his total. While chasing the ball in the long-field in the closing minutes Martin strained his thigh muscle and retired. Leyland and Mitchell added 228 runs in 150 minutes for the third wicket. Leyland scored mainly through forceful driving and legging, his chief strokes being 14 boundary hits. Mitchell despatched ball to the boundary 15 times. Cover-driving was a feature of Oconnor's innings which included 20 fours.—Reuter's Special.

OPEN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Goodman's Aggregate Score, 287

(Special Cable)

GLENVIEW, June 11

Goodman, runner-up in last year's American Amateur Championship won open with an aggregate score of 287 with rounds of 75, 66, 70 and 76. His success is largely due to his very accurate putting.

R. Guldhl, young St. Louis professional, lost chance of tieing for first place by missing fourfoot put on the last green.

He finished the second with rounds of 76, 71, 70 and 71 equal 288.

The scores of the notables were Hagen: 73, 76, 77 and 66; amour; 68, 75, 76 and 73 and Sarazen 74, 77, 77 and 75.

STOCK EXCHANGE GENERALLY QUIET

Excessive Amount Of Credit Available In Money Market

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 10.

In the moneymarket the difficulty of employing excessive amount of credit available is further emphasised by some institutions being offered money free of interest.

Despite monetary ease the latest 50 million treasury bills realised improved the average rate to seven shillings one-penny per cent.

The stock exchange is generally quiet but there are some good features including sharp recovery of kaffirs, improvement in Germans and advance in Brazilians.

IMPENDING M. C. C's VISIT

Two-Day Fixture At Bangalore

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, June 9.

Mr. A. S. De Mello, Hon. Secretary of the Indian Cricket Control Board was here last week-end and he had consultations with the local people regarding the M. C. C.'s visit to Bangalore. There will be a two-day fixture at Bangalore.

A new Association "Mysore Cricket Club" has been formed to control cricket in the State, and a working committee with several European and Indian cricketeers has been formed.

The visit of the M. C. C. to this place will give a fillip to cricket in this area.

TILAK'S GRAND-SON RELEASED

AHMEDNAGAR, June 10.

Dr. A. V. Ketkar, grandson of Late Lok. Tilak has been released from Nasik Jail after completion of 18 months' term.

He was sentenced here in February 1932 for leading a batch of Congress volunteers on the banned station-fort Road, defying Collector's restraint order.

He is a professor in the local Ayurved Vidyalaya.

JAPAN WINS

(Special Cable)

BERLIN June 10

Satoh and Nunoi beat Von Cramm and Nourney, 6/2, 6/3, 3/6 and 6/1, Japan winning by three to nil.

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